THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper

In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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Port Almanac—October 29.

Sun Rises	6.18 A M
Sun Sets	5.09 P M
Day's Length	10 h 51 m
High Water at Southport	3.54 A M
High Water at Wilmington	5.41 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE. WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 29.

Meteorological data for yesterday: Temperature: 8 a. m., 68°; 8 p. m., 68°; maximum, 80°; minimum, 67°; mean 74°. Rainfall for the day T.; rainfall for the month up to date, .81.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina: Generally fair, probably preceded by threatening weather on the coast; colder, northeasterly winds.

OUTLINES

Two men were shot and killed by the guards at Seneca county jail, in Tiffin, Ohio, in resisting a mob's attempt to lynch a murderer; four military companies have been ordered to the scene of trouble. ——The South Carolina Convention was engaged yesterday in considering the matter of authorizing the issue of State bonds to enable the counties to do business on a cash basis. ——Another terrible massacre of Armenians by the Turks is reported; a number of young men and women were burned alive at stakes. ——The University of Virginia, at Charlottsville, was damaged by fire to the amount of over $100,000; many valuable articles were destroyed; at a meeting of the faculty it was determined to rebuild the destroyed portion as soon as possible. ——John M. Benson, the defaulting treasurer of Bladen county, was placed in the penitentiary yesterday, to serve three years. —— A. A. Latta, of Durham, has been arrested, charged with setting fire to houses in that town. ——The recent celebration in the United States of the first revolution in Cuba caused great indignation among the Spaniards. ——Warrans have been issued for the arrest of Fitzsimmons and Martin Julian, his manager; Gov. Clarke says if necessary, the entire militia will be called out to prevent a meeting between the pugilists. ——New York markets: Money on call was steady at 2@2½ per cent., last loan at 2½ per cent. and closing offered at 2½ per cent.; cotton steady—middling gulf 8 15-16c; middling 8 11 16c; Southern flour dull and steady—common to fair extra $2.10@2.80; good to choice $2.90 @3.80; wheat moderately active and steady; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 71c; afloat 72½; corn—active, irregular and lower; No. 2 at elevator 37⅜c; afloat 38¾c; spirits turpentine dull and steady at 28¼@28¾c; rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1.65 @1.70.

Alabama's output of coal this year is estimated at 6,000,000 tons, or nearly 2,000,000 more than last year.

The Duke of Marlborough is thrifty. He returned a few days ago to the sender a bridal present, to save the $260 duty on it.

Senator Sherman says he has always been in favor of the Nicaragua canal. One of the reasons for this is perhaps that he couldn't very well straddle it or be on both sides.

St. Louis' $2,000,000 City Hall, which wasn't quite finished, is found to be such a badly put up job that it will have to be reconstructed. It was too much of a put up job, as it were.

Pennsylvania coal mines produced in 1894 85,306,389 tons, of which 45,506,179 tons were anthracite and 39,800,210 tons bituminous. There was a decrease of 5,295,072 tons on the output of 1893.

It is said that in the natural gas region of Indiana the gas so permeates the earth that even lovers have to be very careful how they do their sparking. Several explosions have occurred from the careless handling of matches.

Mr. Rose, who sent the challenge to race for the America's cup, has withdrawn it. Mr. R. didn't belong to the haristocracy and it was considered presumptuous in him to send the challenge without consulting some of the noble snobs who run the aquatic business over there.

Replying to the allegation in Sherman's book that Boss Platt was in the deal that gave Harrison the nomination in 1888, the boss remarks that he may find time to indite a book some of these days and then he may tell a few of the things that he knows about Sherman. If these fellows told all they know about each other, what racy reading it would make.

An escaped convict from the Arkansas penitentiary was recently arrested in Chicago. He says he didn't escape, but was blown over the wall by a cyclone, and as there wasn't any other cyclone around to blow him back, he concluded there was no use in wasting time fooling around waiting for one.

Senator Sherman does not think Gen. Grant was much of a financier. He is probably right in that, but we don't think that Senator Sherman has ever met in this country but one man who was in his estimation a great financier, and his name is Sherman.

A couple weeks ago the Brewster carriage manufacturing company, of New York, one of the oldest and strongest establishments of the kind in the country, went by the board, and a few days ago the Overman carriage company, of Cincinnati, followed suit; both knocked out by the bicycle.

In 1877 England had 76,000 square miles of territory in British Guiana, and not being satisfied with this tacked on 33,000 more square miles of Venezuela dirt. The Venezuelans didn't consider this as doing exactly the square thing, and very properly kicked against it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

JAS D NUTT—Remember.
JOHNSON & FORE—Dress goods.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

BIG MONEY—For men and women.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Miss Mary Blummer will leave to-day for the Maxton Fair.

— Mr. D. Smith and wife, of Cape Hatteras, were in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Sharrer and Miss Sharrer, of Washington, D. C., are in the city.

— Hon. Thos. Settle, of Reidsville, N. C., was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. W. S. Clough and Mrs. S. E. Clough, of Chadbourn, are in the city.

— Alderman T. J. Gore and wife left yesterday for Atlanta to take in the Exposition.

— Lieut. Col. D. P. Heap, U. S. A., arrived here yesterday to take charge of the government work on the river and harbor, to succeed Maj. Stanton.

— Mr. Sol C. Weill, assistant U. S. attorney for this district, went over to Newbern yesterday afternoon to attend the Federal Court in session there.

— Mr. J. W. Barnes, Sr., left yesterday on a business trip for J. P. Mayer & Co., Philadelphia, for points in South Florida and the Bahamas. Will return from the Bahamas to Florida in December and go to Los Angeles, California, via New Orleans.

— Mr. H. C. Evans had another slight stroke of paralysis yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, while at the store of Messrs. Mercer & Evans, on Princess street. He was immediately sent to the home of his neice, Mrs. Walker, on Princess street. His condition was no worse last night.

— Messrs. A. H. Wooten, Fayetteville; W. F. Freeman, Verona; E. A. Muse, North Carolina; D. T. Sasser, Goldsboro; M. H. Fowlkes, North Carolina; C. H. Wilmoth, Charlotte; W. T. Dortch, Goldsboro; C. W. Hanks, Charlotte, and J. A. Brown, Chadbourn, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— The STAR received an invitation yesterday to the marriage of Mr. Wm. O. Register, formerly of this city, but now of Wharton, Texas, to Miss Maggie Phillips at the latter place. Miss Phillips is a daughter of Dr. J. Phillips, of Wharton, a prominent physician. The ceremony will be at the Baptist Church there next Tuesday.

U. S. Commissioner's Court.

Ten Chinamen, members of the crew of the British steamer *Gloucester City*, left the vessel yesterday morning and went ashore, it is said to make complaint about their food on board ship, but were arrested on complaint of the master of the vessel and taken before U. S. Commissioner Bunting, who committed them to jail on the charge of desertion, to be held subject to the orders of the master.

Habeas Corpus Case.

Fred Hill and Peter Bryant, two negro men arrested last Saturday and fined in the City Court for violation of the ordinance concerning scavengers, had a hearing yesterday before Judge O. P. Meares on a writ of *habeas corpus* procured by their counsel, Mr. C. P. Lockey. Mr. E. K. Bryan represented the city. Judge Meares decided that the ordinance was valid and necessary for the health of the community, and that under the ordinance the Police Commission would have to appoint all scavengers and assistants.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

Sixth Annual Fair.

The Sixth Annual Fair of the Border Exposition of the Carolinas will be held at Maxton, N. C., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 30th and 31st and Nov. 1st. Send for Premium List.

W. B. HARKER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LOCAL DOTS

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— There was a very light sprinkle of rain here yesterday afternoon.

— There was 1.3 feet of water in the river at Fayetteville Sunday at 8 a. m.; no change since previous report.

— Local forecast: Probably light showers, clearing and colder; light southwest winds, shifting to fresh northwest.

—The United States District Court, Judge Seymour presiding, is in session in Newbern this week. It convenes in Wilmington next week.

— The mate of the steamer *Commodore*, who has been sick in the Marine hospital here with rheumatism, left for his home in New York yesterday on the steamer *Oneida*.

— There will be an important meeting of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce in the Directors' room of the National Bank of Wilmington at 12.15 o'clock to-day.

— The brig *Sullivan*, Capt. Allen, from Richmond to Wilmington, N. C., loaded with railroad materials, put in at Norfolk, Va., Saturday, to have her compasses replaced and attention at the shipyard.

— The schooner *James E. Bayles* cleared yesterday for Jeremie, Havti, with 260,191 feet lumber, 50 barrels cement and 39,700 bricks. Cargo shipped by Messrs. S. & W. H. Northrop and valued at $8,079.61.

— On account of the Border Exposition of the Carolinas, Maxton, N. C., October 30th, November 1st, the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to that point on basis of one cent per mile travelled. Rate from Wilmington $1.75.

— Don't torget the one-cent rate to the Maxton Fair. Special trains will leave Wilmington Thursday and Friday mornings, returning late in the afternoon each day. Run up and bask in the smiles of the Scotch lassies. They are "out 'o sight"—except when a handsome fellow comes along.

FALL OPENING.

A Splendid Display of Beautiful Goods at Mr. A. D. Brown's Dry Goods Store.

The opening last night at Mr. A. D. Brown's dry goods store, No. 25 North Front street, was attended by hundreds of ladies and their escorts.

The display was simply magnificent, and the visitors were lavish in praise of the beautiful goods and the taste and skill shown in arrangement.

The spacious building was brilliantly illuminated throughout, showing most effectively the handsome drapery and the floral adornments.

Visitors shown through the first floor of the large establishment were lost in admiration of the beautiful dress goods, in silks and other fabrics of the latest and most handsome designs, the laces and embroideries and other marvellous creations of web and wool.

On the second floor, reached by an elevator, there were many beautiful goods and wares, bric-a-brac and cut glass in endless variety, a superb line of damasks, lace curtains—the finest, perhaps, ever on sale here—and other lace goods of wonderful texture and fineness. There were carpets and rugs, rare and costly, and cheap and serviceable, in endless profusion to meet the wants and needs of all; blankets in piles of snowy whiteness; beautiful screens, and hundreds of other articles and wares impossible to enumerate.

Mr. Brown has an able corps of assistants and clerks, and the artistic arrangement of goods and wares so much admired last night was the work entirely of the employes—Messrs. Chas. H. Westbrook and Robt. Platt, assisted by Messrs. J. E. Bunting, Sam'l Davis Aubry Walsh and Davis Hankins.

Hallowe'en Party.

The Westminster League of the First Presbyterian church will have a Hallowe'en party in the Abbie Chadbourn Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. The occasion will be full of quaint and interesting features, and will make a delightful evening to those attending it.

The entertainment will be entirely free to members of the congregation and their friends of other denominations.

Bold Robbery.

The grocery store of Messrs. Smith & Montgomery, corner Front and Castle streets, was robbed Saturday night of a quantity of groceries, shoes, cigars, tobacco and other articles. The thieves effected an entrance to the place by forcing a door on the Front street side of the building. The robbery was discovered about 5 o'clock Sunday morning by police officer Thayer.

For the Maxton Fair.

The A. C. L. will sell round trip tickets at one cent a mile at stations from Florence to Wilson to Maxton for the Fair. Tickets on sale October 30th, 31st and November 1st, good to return November 23rd. Connection will be made at Pembroke with special trains on the Carolina Central Thursday and Friday.

Atlanta's Exposition.

It is generally acknowledged that the Atlanta Exposition in its educational features is undoubtedly ahead of anything yet undertaken in this country. Would it not be a good idea for public and other schools to arrange their holidays at Thanksgiving so that both teachers and scholars might have an opportunity to visit the Exposition?

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR'S want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR'S want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

OPERA HOUSE.

Sol Smith Russell Next Thursday Night.

The engagement of Sol Smith Russell, which takes place Thursday evening, calls up many thoughts anent the eccentric comedian, whose acting illustrates along certain lines the sincerity and higher purposes of the drama in a manner at once elevating to art and encouraging to humanity. His visit will be considered as one of the pleasurable events of the dramatic season.

There is a very deep interest manifested in Mr. Russell's appearances as "Bob Acres," as this character is one in which he has long had an ambition to appear, and also because he is credited with a genuine success in the several performances that have been given thus far in the present season. His great success, though it must be admitted that he is a natural comedian, has been won by only hard and conscientious work. A devotion to a method adopted early in his stage career and followed to the last has been the secret.

Mr. Russell will have the assistance of a splendid company, and the comedy will be put on with complete special scenery and stage effects.

The sale of seats opens this morning.

Bicycle Parade.

Everybody is urged to prepare for the big bicycle parade which will take place to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock, especially the ladies, as the executive committee expects to have every wheel in Wilmington in this parade to make as good a show as possible for Wilmington. If an owner of a wheel cannot go himself, he is urged to loan it to some one. The parade will start at five o'clock sharp from the W. L. I. armory and go thence up Market to Seventh, down Seventh to Red Cross, down Red Cross to Front, down Front to Market, up Market on south side to Ninth and back to armory on north side of Market, thus giving every one in the parade a chance to see it. Those who can, conveniently, are requested to decorate their 'cycles. The following have been appointed to manage the affair: T. F. Bagley, F. A. Lord, Matt. P. Taylor, A. Sandlin, P. Heinsberger, C. H. Cooper, Frank Huggins, T. H. Wright, Jno. G. Marshall, Geo. C. Chadbourn and W. A. McGowan, who will report at the armory at 8.30 o'clock. After the parade a meeting will be held to organize a big cycle club. Let everybody turn out.

SPECIAL TRAINS TO MAXTON.

Special Trains From Wilmington Next Thursday and Friday—Fare One Cent a Mile Each Way.

Secretary Harker, of the Border Exposition of the Carolinas, informs the STAR that the Seaboard Air Line will run special trains over the Carolina Central to the Maxton Fair next Thursday and Friday. These trains will leave Wilmington in the early forenoon and leave Maxton on the return trip late in the afternoon, giving about six hours for visitors to the Fair each day.

Connection will be made at Pembroke with the Atlantic Coast Line both ways.

As the fare on these two special trains will be but one cent a mile each way, there should be a large crowd from Wilmington and all intermediate stations.

The Fair at Maxton will undoubtedly be the best ever held there. Unusual efforts have been made by the management, and they have secured more exhibits and more features of interest than ever before.

City Court.

Obadiah Jenkins was before the Mayor yesterday to answer to the charge of being drunk and disorderly and resisting arrest. Jenkins was discharged on promise to leave the city by 2.30 p. m. yesterday, and was warned that if found in the city after that time he would be arrested and fined $20.

Chas. Morrison and Zep. Sampson, both colored, charged with larceny, were sent to jail in default of bond in the sum of $50 each for their appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court.

Two or three cases of disorderly conduct were disposed of by fines of five dollars each.

Cotton Notes.

Receipts here yesterday 883 bales; same day last year, 3,691.

Spot cotton firm at 8⅜c for middling; same day last year, 5¼c.

Net receipts at the ports, 60,047 bales, against 91,922 the same day last year.

The Champion Compress has shut down temporarily because of the slow receipts.

The Bureau reports that copious showers fell Sunday in the greater part of the cotton belt.

Funeral of the Late Mrs. A. M. Waddell.

Funeral services over the remains of the late Mrs. Ellen Savage Waddell were held yesterday morning in St. James' church by Rev. Robert Strange, D. D., assisted by Rev. F. N. Skinner. The interment was in Oakdale cemetery. The pall bearers were Col. T. C. McIlhenny, Capt. John L. Boatwright, Maj. W. S. Stanton, Mr. Junius Davis and Col. W. L. DeRosset.

Encyclopædia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopædia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on hird page, or inquire at the STAR office.

Mr. Bizzell Johnson.

A correspondent of the STAR writing from Magnolia yesterday, says that Mr. Bizzell Johnson, a prominent citizen of Duplin county, residing about six miles southwest of Magnolia, died last Sunday night, aged 84 years.

Death of Mr. T. B. Hyman.

A special dispatch to the STAR from Newbern says that Mr. T. B. Hyman, secretary of the Goldsboro Lumber Co., died in that city at 5.30 p. m. He was well known in business and socially throughout the State.

AFFAIRS IN RALEIGH.

U. S. MARSHAL CARROLL LEAVES FOR NEWBERN.

Expects a Decision in the Case of the Steamer Commodore—Pension Fraud Cases to be Tried—Very Little Cotton Brought to Market—The Railroad Commission—The Drought—Reidsville Race—A Missouri Forger.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 28.

Marshal Carroll left for Newbern today, where Federal Court begins. Mr. Carroll expects a decision in the *Commodore* matter to-night. There will be a week's session of the Court. Some important cases will come to trial; namely: The pension fraud cases. These cases involve a number of persons who obtained pensions for the wives of alleged negroes engaged in active service during the war either directly or indirectly. Marshal Carroll says that the evidence is strong in some of the cases. Witnesses will be present from Washington. There are cases against E. W. Carpenter, a wealthy citizen.

Mr. James Moore has returned from a trip to Salt Lake City, San Francisco and other points in the West.

It is a noteworthy fact that very little cotton is being brought to market here. A gentleman told me that last year this time he had ginned 325 bales, while he had so far ginned only 120. He said this ratio was about the same everywhere. Many of the farmers are confident of 10 cent cotton, and where they are in a position to hold they will not sell.

The Mabel Page Company goes to Goldsboro for a week's engagement.

Marshal Carroll says the Federal Court at Wilmington, which begins Monday, will occupy two weeks.

Capt. W. B. Kendrick, the representative of the University Publishing Company, who has been in Mississippi in the interest of the firm for the past three months, has returned.

Rev. C. D. Durham is seriously ill with muscular rheumatism.

On the first of the month Deputy R. H. Jones will retire from the Revenue service. His place is made vacant, the brandy season having come to an end.

The Railroad Commission is informed to-day that the Hendersonville & Brevard R. R., running between Henderson and Brevard, a disrance of 21 miles, is open for passenger and freight traffic.

There was a slight rainfall here today. It is purely local and doesn't amount to much. The drought is the most remarkable in the history of the section, remarked weather prophet Von Aumon this morning. The total deficiency is 10.5 inches. The rainfall in August was 4 inches, in September .4 and in October .9. While the rainfall in August seems greater it is not the case. Rainfall on that month is on the average much greater.

Gentry and Patchen have already arrived at Reidsville. They were shipped by express in Pullman palace cars. Mr. Holt says Gentry is in good condition. A large delegation will go from here. Special trains will be run on all the railroads.

Congressman Tom Settle was a caller at the *Caucasian* office this morning. He saw Editor Ayer.

W. F. Barnes, the man now under arrest in Rockingham county, being wanted in Missouri for forgery, involving a sum of $400, has quite a checkered career. Just after Governor Carr had signed the requisition papers from Governor Stone, of Missouri, for his delivery to that State, a telegram was received from Mr. J. M. Swink, of Leaksville, informing him that warrants were issued for Barnes for the larceny of a watch in Winston, and not to grant the requisition of Governor Stone. The telegram came a little too late.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—180 bales cotton, 11 casks spirits turpentine, 22 bbls rosin, 79 bbls tar, 13 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—400 bales cotton, 16 casks spirits turpentine, 148 bbls rosin, 142 bbls tar, 27 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—301 bales cotton, 22 casks spirits turpentine, 191 bbls rosin, 4 bbls tar.

Steamer A P Hurt—2 bales cotton, 17 casks spirits turpentine, 186 bbls rosin, 104 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 883 bales; spirits turpentine, 66 casks; rosin, 547 bbls; tar, 322 bbls; crude turpentine, 39 bbls.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

A dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* says:

This road is soon to be sold in foreclosure, the exact date to be set in a few days.

The Baltimore Bondholders' Committee have completed a plan of organization which looks to the continuation of the road as one line, and it is very essential to the success of that plan that the road be sold as a unit at the forthcoming sale. But the New York security holders will make a strong fight to have the road sold in sections, there being three divisions. At least they will demand that that part of the road represented by the "A" bonds be sold separately.

Some well informed railroad men think there is much truth in a report that has been current lately that the Baltimore & Ohio system would seek to obtain control both of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley and the Roanoke & Southern. Then, by building a link from Lexington, Va., to Roanoke, Va., the Baltimore & Ohio would have a through route through Southern Virginia, Piedmont and North Carolina to the seacoast at Wilmington.

MAXTON'S FAIR.

Indications Point to the Best Exhibit and Largest Attendance Ever Had.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

MAXTON, N. C., Oct. 28.—Elaborate preparations are in progress for the great Fair to be held here on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, and all indications point to the best exhibit and largest attendance ever had. The racing will be very fine; many running and trotting horses are already on the grounds. There will be trap shooting Thursday, with prizes for the three highest scores.

Large crowds are expected on special trains from Wilmington and Fayetteville Thursday and Friday.

THE MARKET FOR COTTON.

Hubbard Brothers Letter—The Trade Staggered by Wildly Fluctuating Prices.

EDITOR STAR—When we last advised you the sentiment in favor of cotton had carried prices to a point which induced the liquidation of holdings that would realize the holders handsome profits upon their interests. A disposition to accept these profits brought a sharp decline that carried the market to a point where some of the weaker holders were compelled to liquidate, resulting in a break in prices sharper than the trade has seen in years, simply for the reason that there was a very small short interest to absorb the cotton thrown upon the market, and at times it required the united efforts of the prominent houses in the trade to prevent a panic. In consequence of this liquidation, the demand for export has fallen to small proportions, as no one was ready to assume the risks of wildly fluctuating markets; but if the markets become quiet we may expect a sharp demand from exporters and spinners, provided they accept the current ruling prices as a basis upon which they can carry out their engagements.

In the intense excitement of the past week all the factors which usually control prices have been overlooked, and it will require time before the merchants are prepared to transact business in the usual manner. The question which interests the trade is, whether this decline is from a point which marked the culmination of the advance, or whether this decline is simply a reaction from the rapid advance of the past month. On one side the estimated consumption of American cotton this year is 8,800,000 bales and last year 8,700,000 bales, a total of 17,000,000 bales, against a production last year of 9 900 000 bales and this season of not exceeding 7,000,000 bales, the current outside estimate of the crop. These estimates of consumption and production would leave the visible and invisible supply the same as on September 1st, 1893, and would probably, in the process of the reduction of the surplus, bring about an advance as the accepted estimates of crop fall below 7,000,000 bales. On the other hand, it is seldom that speculation after once receiving such a set-back, is again attracted to a market without new conditions appearing to influence prices. In this connection, it must always be remembered that trade is a factor on the bull side this season.

Yours very truly,
HUBBARD BROS. & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Remember

That when you buy your Bulbs from me you get (if you wish it) my experience in Bulb culture free, which is certainly worth something to the uninitiated, and beside this all Bulbs which are not as represented or fail to bloom are either replaced or your money refunded.

JAS. D. NUTT.
oct 29 tf The Druggist.

OPERA HOUSE,
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31st.

The Renowned Comedian

Mr. Sol Smith Russell,

As "Fighting" Bob Acres in Sheridan's

"THE RIVALS."

Special Scenery. Elegant Company.
Price—$1.50; $1.00 and 75 cents.
Sale of seats opens on Tuesday morning.
oct 27 3t su tu th

All-Around Printer.

A FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER COMPOSITOR, who has also had sufficient experience as a Job Printer to make himself useful in that capacity, may secure employment at the STAR Office. Would be engaged on newspaper greater part of time.

Apply at, or address,

STAR OFFICE,
oct 18 3t nac Wilmington, N. C.

J. W. NORWOOD; President. W. J. TOOMER Cashier.

W. C. COKER, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank,

Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal Loans Made on Approved Security at Lowest Rates.

NO INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

All Cash Collections remitted for on day of receipt. Accounts of individuals, firms, banks and other corporations solicited. Promptness, accuracy and safety guaranteed.

	Sept. 28, 1896.	Sept. 28, 1894.	Sept. 28, 1895.
Surplus and Net Profits	$18,300	$30,100	$45,000
Premiums on U. S. Bonds,	4,250	None.	None
Banking House, &c.	15,600	15,600	12,500

Dividends paid past two years, 6 per cent. per annum.

Last installment of capital paid in October, 1892.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice President. G. SLOAN, Cashier.

Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

Capital. $25,000. Surplus, $4,000.

Loans made on any good security. Interest paid at rate of 4 per cent. per annum. oct 22 tf

JOHNSON & FORE

Call special attention to their ELEGANT LINE of

DRESS GOODS

—AND—

TRIMMINGS.

Our Millinery Department

IS FULL OF THE

LATEST STYLES OF

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons,

Ostrich and Fancy Feathers,

French Novelties, &c.

We have the only EXPERT TRIMMER in the city.

All orders are promptly and satisfactorily filled.

Johnson & Fore,

Importing Retailers,

No. 111 Market St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
oct 27 tf

J. W. Murchison

Has now in stock a complete assortment of

Hardware

Tinware,

Agricultural Implements

Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps
Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.

In fact, the prudent buyer, who always wants the

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices,

Will find just what he wants in our large variety and assortment.

Don't forget that our leading points are

QUALITY, DURABILITY, RELIABILITY AND HONEST PRICES.

Call and examine our immense stock.

J. W. MURCHISON,

Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.
oct 25 tf

Children's Shoes

Are a prominent item of expense in every family. It behooves every parent to buy to the best advantage. We make a specialty of

Children's Shoes,

which we are selling at prices that speak for themselves. We have just received a handsome lot of

Children's School Shoes.

Something that you'll find "a 1" for wear. If you want a pair of Shoes for your little son try a pair of our youth Cordovan Lace Shoes at $1.50. For wear there are none better. Our new line of Spring Heel Solar Tip School Shoes for Boys and Girls are just the thing needed. Don't fail to see this Shoe before purchasing. You'll find them regular money savers.

Geo. R. French & Sons.
oct 20 tf

Fentress' Pharmacy.

Having purchased the stock of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.,

of George L. Harman at No. 123 South Front street the business will be continued there by the undersigned under the name of

Fentress' Pharmacy.

A competent graduate in Pharmacy will be in charge.

My Drug business at 621 North Fourth street will be continued as usual.

oct 27 tf H. L. FENTRESS.

THE MORNING STAR,
THE OLDEST
DAILY NEWSPAPER
IN NORTH CAROLINA.

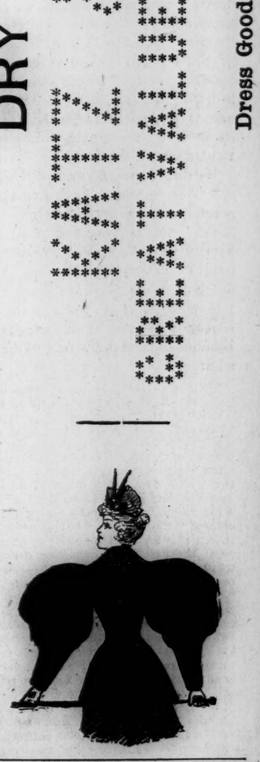
The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT HOUSE,

No. 9 North Front Street.

Dress Goods, Silks, Wraps, Corsets, Gloves, Domestics, Bric-a-Brac, Carpets, Rugs, Shades.



Crackers and Cheese.

200 boxes CRACKERS.
113 boxes CHEESE.
225 barrels MULLETS.
99 bags COFFEE.
189 barrels SUGAR.
Also Salt, Meat and other goods,

D. L. GORE,
120, 122, 124 North Water St.,
oct 16 tf Wilmington, N. C.

100 Barrels

FAT, LARGE SIZE SEPTEMBER MULLETS

Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Canned Goods Cheese, &c.

which I offer at lowest prices. B. F. KEITH,
oct 6 tf 128 and 130 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper n North Carolina, is published daily excep Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 5 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail sub scribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate o 12 cents per week for any period from one week to on year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 25 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line o first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author s withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for trictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to his position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1895

COTTON MANUFACTURING IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. R. H. Edmonds, editor of the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record*, read a paper at the Atlanta meeting of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association which is full of instructive and interesting facts and figures. In answer to the query, why, if the South has such exceptional advantages for the manufacture of cotton she hasn't before now become a great cotton manufacturing section, he shows that cotton manufacturing was an early established industry in the South in a small way and that most of the coarser goods worn by the people of this section were manufactured here, but with the invention of the cotton gin the possibilities for the production of cotton were so increased, and the prices so high and the profits in cotton culture were so much larger that attention was turned from the loom and the spindle to the field, which yielded so handsomely, cotton being supplemented with rice, sugar and tobacco, their other crops, which paid well. Referring to this, he says:

"In 1801 the average New York price for cotton for the year was forty-four cents, and for forty years, from 1800 to 1839, the New York prices ranged from that figure to thirteen cents, and for the whole period averaged over seventeen cents a pound. With such profits as these prices yielded, it would have been contrary to all economic history if the South had failed to concentrate all its energy upon the extension of cotton production. It could not be expected that men should fail to grasp such money-making opportunities as cotton-growing presented for at least two generations, or from 1800 to 1850, with the single exception of the decade from 1840 to 1850, during which period overproduction and other causes forced prices to the lowest ten-year average on record."

These are pretty good reasons why the South gave so much attention to cotton culture, and why manufacturing cotton became a subordinate industry, although a good many mills had been established in the South prior to 1860, and notably in North Carolina, some of whose excellent water powers were thus utilized. To this, however, Mr. Edmonds does not allude, as he was not speaking with reference to any particular States.

We have heard so much about the "New South" that the impression seems to have been that the "Old South" did nothing but plant and harvest and had no inclination to branch out into anything else. How much mistaken they are who entertain this opinion is shown by the following facts and figures which Mr. Edmonds presents by way of digression:

"It is interesting to follow the marked turn which this decline in profits on cotton gave to industrial pursuits, awakening into new life the long dormant industrial capabilities of the people of the South. This is illustrated by a few facts from census reports. In 1850 the South had 2,335 miles of railroad, and the New England and Middle States 4,798 miles. By 1860 the South had increased its mileage to 9,897, quadrupling that of 1850, while the New England and Middle States had increased to 9,510, or a gain of only about 100 per cent. In 1850 the mileage of the two Northern sections exceeded that of the South by 2,463 miles. By 1860 the conditions were reversed, and the South led by 387 miles. In that decade the South spent $220,000,000 upon the extension of its railroad system, nearly all of it having been local capital. During this period the South doubled its capital and output of flour, sawed and planed lumber, iron founding, steam engine building, etc., and in 1880 had $12,000,000 invested in cotton mills. Nearly all of its factories of all kinds were moderate in size, but in number they aggregated 24,590, and their capital was 175,000,000. But this is a digression.

"The wonderful prosperity which cotton production brought about finds an apt illustration in the simple statement that though the South had only one-third of the country's population, and only one-fourth of its white population, the assessed value of its property, according to the census of 1860, was $5,200,000,000 out of a total of $13,000,000,000 for the entire country, or 44 per cent.

After giving the reasons which prevented an earlier development of the industry after the war, a development which did not begin in earnest until about 1880, he presented the following facts and figures to show what the South has done since then and what she is doing now:

"At the present time the South is building about 100 new mills, which, with enlargements now being made to existing plants, will need for equipment over 800,000 spindles. At the risk of wearying you with statistics, it becomes necessary to present some figures to show the actual progress which the South has made in this industry. The census of 1880 reported that there were in the South 180 cotton mills, with an aggregate capital amounting to $31,976,000, and having 667,000 spindles. By 1890 this had nearly trebled, and we had 254 mills $61,124,000 of capital and 1,712,000 spindles. No one would have dared in 1890, though, to predict that the figures of that year would treble in another decade, but this we can now see will be done. Five years have passed, and the South has in mills now in operation and those which will be at work within sixty days 3,000,000 spindles. Add to this number 800,000 for mills under construction, and by the end of the current crop year this section would have 3,800,000 spindles in operation. It will then only require an average increase of 300,000 spindles a year to give the South a total of 5,000,000 spindles by 1900. It is now safe to predict a considerably larger number than that.

"The relative growth of the consumption of cotton in Northern and Southern mills of late years, as reported by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, has been as follows:

Crop years.	Northern mills. Bales.	Southern mills. Bales.
1894 95	2,088,889	862,888
1893 94	1,601,173	718,515
1892 93	1,687,386	743,368
1891 92	2,190,766	686,080
1890 91	2,027,362	604,661
1889 90	1,799,258	546,894
1888 89	1,785,979	479,781
1887 88	1,804,993	456,090
1886 87	1,710,080	401,453

"Under the activity prevailing last year in cotton-manufacturing interests Northern mills regained most of the loss of the two preceding years, but their purchases were still 107,000 bales less than 1891-'92. The *Commercial Financial Chronicle* distinguishes between the 'takings' or purchases and the actual consumption, and makes the figures as follows:

ACTUAL CONSUMPTION.

Crop years.	Northern mills.	Southern mills.
1889-90	1,800,000	549,478
1890-91	1,925,000	605,916
1891-92	2,025,000	681,471
1892-93	1,950,000	738,701
1893-94	1,675,000	728,399
1894-95	1,640,769	853,353

"According to these figures the actual consumption in Northern mills, while larger, of course, than during the panic year 1893-94, was less than for any year since 1890-91, having been 85,000 bales smaller than in the latter year, and 185,000 bales smaller than in 1891-92. Southern mills, on the contrary, gained nearly 250,000 bales compared with 1890-91, and 173,000 bales compared with 1891-92. In 1890-91 the South consumed less than one-third as much cotton as Northern mills; last year Southern consumption was nearly one-half as much as Northern, and is steadily gaining. For the present year it will be at least 1,000,000 bales, which is more than half as much as Northern mills will consume."

As the world's population increases the demand for cotton goods must increase, and as the cost of manufacturing is reduced, transportation facilities increased and freight costs lessened the demand will be greater because the ability to purchase will be increased, so there must be for years to come an increase in the productive capacity to meet the demand, and an increase in the number of mills. As these are days of keen rivalry, when competing manufacturers have to calculate on the fraction of a cent in the cost of production, it is natural to conclude that most of the new mills will be built, where, other things being equal, the cost of production may be reduced to the minimum. It has been fully demonstrated that in this respect the South is in the lead, while there is no possibility of other manufacturing sections getting as close to the bed rock as she can. Nature has given her advantages which cannot be wrested from her. Her mild climate, abundant and naturally adaptable labor, cheap fuel, cheap lumber, cheap food, etc., are factors against which neither the skill, experience, nor energy of competitors can avail.

MINOR MENTION.

The latest cable dispatch from London says that Lord Salisbury is taking a great deal more interest in the situation in China than he is in the Venezuela question, and that while he approves of the action of Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, he would rather accept arbitration than lock horns with the United States over the disputed territory down there. The fact is, with the present outlook, England could better afford to surrender all her possessions in that region than undertake to hold the disputed territory by force. Even with Venezuela alone, if she can put as many men in the field as it is said she can, it would be a very serious and costly business for Great Britain, and with Venezuela's hundred thousand men, backed by the moral and material support of the United States and a fleet of Uncle Sam's warships, it would not only be a serious and costly business, but might prove very disastrous to John Bull, especially with entanglements with as formidable power as Russia on the other side. Viewing it from this standpoint, we do not think there is much danger of a racket in Venezuela, but it is a good time to come to an understanding as to the meaning of the Monroe doctrine, and the United States ought to insist on that.

* *

It is said that the best exhibits of minerals and stones and of woods made by any State at the Atlanta Exposition is made by North Carolina. The exhibit of woods is thus spoken of by the correspondent of the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record*, in a letter descriptive of the wood exhibits:

"The finest State exhibit of wood, however, is that presented by North Carolina in the southeast part of the Forestry Building. Here have been arranged a series of stands, at the base of which are three boards four feet long cut the width of the tree and with the bark still on. Part of each board is polished, and the remainder unfinished. Above is a large photograph taken close to the tree, showing the character of the bark and other features, and above this again another photograph showing the full height of the tree as compared with the surrounding foliage, and usually with a man standing near enough to permit an estimate of the total height. This is the same exhibit that was shown at the world's Fair, and its arrangement is so excellent that it would be hard to improve on it. Around this exhibit are hung a number of transparencies of views in North Carolina, all of them having been prepared by the photographer of the United States Geological Survey. They are all well taken and very fine, some colored in particular being most exquisite."

* *

The Washington *Post* thus explains the order of Secretary Carlisle stopping the further coinage of the silver dollar and practically closing the mint at New Orleans:

"The appropriation for the loss on the recoinage of worn and uncurrent silver coin for the current fiscal year is exhausted, and no further transfer of such coin can be made from the Treasury to the mints for recoinage. As it is the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury not to resume, for the present, at least, the coinage of silver bullion purchased under the "Sherman act," and as the stock of gold bullion on hand at the mint at New Orleans is very limited, the Secretary has decided to discontinue all coinage operations at that mint for the present."

This gives a reason for the order as far as the New Orleans mint is concerned, but it means the stoppage of silver coinage all the same, with little prospect of its being resumed during this administration.

The farmers in the lumber regions of Wisconsin have been losing a good many horses from a disease which attacked them and invariably proved fatal. They didn't know what it was. The horses drooped, were reduced to the condition of skeletons and died. The State Veterinarian has solved the mystery by informing them that the horses were poisoned by eating the golden rod which grows in that section, and the only way to avoid losing horses is to keep them away from the rod or extirpate it, root and branch.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, is outspoken in favor of the rehabilitation of silver, and he marshals facts and figures like a master. But this agitation of the Senator—a New England Senator—is disturbing his Republican brethren of the goldbug persuation at the East. Chandler's attack on so-called "sound money"—gold monometallism—and Sherman's autobiography are causing a terrible and significant Republican squeal.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

The New York *Tribune* jauntily remarks that there will be no war with Great Britain over the Venezuelan question. It is simply incredible that the intelligent and sober masses of the two nations will permit the Jingoes on either side to drag them into a war over such a controversy. But the object of the Jingoes of the *Tribune* type on this side is not to make war, but to make votes by trafficking in international prejudicies and antipathies.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Have you smoked the cigar I gave you?

No; the doctor says I musn't take any violent exercise.

— Watts—Do you think a man can be a Christian on a dollar a day?

Potts—I don't see how he can afford to be anything else.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— The Wife—How did you come to propose to me, John?

The Husband—I wanted to be different from other men, I suppose.

— "Never forget, brethren," said the clergyman in closing, "there is no power on high that is mightier than the power of wealth. And now, sexton," he added, in a low voice, "you may take up the collection."—*Adams' Freeman.*

— "Did you celebrate Arbor Day in your town?"

"Oh, yes. We had speeches and songs and recitations and a happy time generally."

"How many trees were planted?"

"Oh, we didn't plant any trees."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

YEARS OF INTENSE PAIN.

Dr. J. H. Watts, druggist and physician, Humboldt, Neb., who suffered with heart disease for four years, trying every remedy and all treatments known to himself and fellow-practitioners; believes that heart disease is curable. He writes:

"I wish to tell what your valuable medicine has done for me. For four years I had heart disease of the very worst kind. Several physicians I consulted, said it was

Rheumatism of the Heart.

DR. J. H. WATTS.

It was almost undurable; with shortness of breath, palpitations, severe pains, unable to sleep, especially on the left side. No pen can describe my sufferings, particularly during the last months of those four weary years. I finally tried Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and was surprised at the result. It put new life into and made a new man of me. I have not had a symptom of trouble since and I am satisfied your medicine has cured me for I have now enjoyed, since taking it

Three Years of Splendid Health.

I might add that I am a druggist and have sold and recommended your Heart Cure, for I know what it has done for me and only wish I could state more clearly my suffering then and the good health I now enjoy. Your Nervine and other remedies also give excellent satisfaction." J. H. WATTS.

Humboldt, Neb., May 9, '94.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Restores Health.

Monthly Pains cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Female by all Druggists.
June 15 1y su tu th change.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Raleigh *News and Observer:* The Governor yesterday offered $100 reward for the capture of Tom Wiggins, of Bertie, who is wanted for the murder of Thomas Jenkins. The murder was committed September 8th, 1895, and was said to have been unprovoked and brutal.

— Rockingham *Spirit of the South:* Mr. James G. Watson, of Beaver Dam township, was in town a few days ago, hale and hearty, at the advanced age of nearly 90. He always drank whiskey, was never cut of the county, never took a dose of medicine, and although he lives within a mile or so of a railroad, was never on a railroad train.

— Washington *Progress:* Mr. T. J. Johnson, Mr. W. Ferrell and a colored man were out hunting on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Johnson and the colored man both shot at a bird and the shot from each took effect in Ferrell. They did not know that he was in range. He came to town and Dr. Josh Taylor dressed the wounds, which are not thought to be fatal.

Milton *Times:* Reports from North Carolina and the southern section of Virginia show a very singular effect of the drought. Trees which in September shed all their leaves are again as green as they were in May. In the vicinity of Danville, says the *Register*, there are a number of fruit trees that are in full bloom, due, probably to the same cause.

— Charlotte *News:* A letter received from New York says that Mr. Jabez Myers, who is confined in an asylum there, does not improve. A few days ago he assaulted two of his keepers and in the scuffle he had his jaw broken. He had tied up a small pitcher in a towel, and with this weapon made an attack on his keepers. The asylum authorities say that he is the most violent patient in their charge and give no hope of his recovery.

— Charlotte *Observer:* Miss Lou Norwood, of Monroe, died yesterday morning at 1 o'clock at St. Peter's Hospital in this city. Miss Norwood came here to have an operation performed as she had been suffering for some time from an abdominal tumor. She waited, however, too long, as her system was so weakened that although the operation was skillfully performed, the shock to her nevous system was too great, and she died from the effects. Miss Norwood was 25 years of age. She was a daughter of Mr. R. Norwood, of Monroe.

— Morganton *Herald:* A *Herald* representative visited the "thermal belt" in the South Mountains with a party of gentleman from Morganton last Monday. The point visited is what is known as "Denton's Knob," about six miles south of Morganton, which has an elevation of 2,700 feet above sea level. It is a fact well known that in the locality referred to, and at many other points in the South Mountains, the fruit crop never fails, and that although the elevation is 1,500 freet greater than the plain lying between the South Mountains and the Blue Ridge Mountains, the seasons in the mountains are very near two months longer than on the plain. The first "killing" frost fell in Morganton this year on Sept. 25th, and when on last Monday, Oct. 21st, we went to Denton's Knob we were surprised to find at the old Denton homestead near the top of the mountain that delicate vegetables like tomatoes were still growing out in the open, the vines looking as green and the fruit as fresh as in August. Grape vines were still full of green leaves, although in Morganton the vines are nearly bare of leaves. Even the young maples, among the first of the trees to bedeck themselves with autumn foliage, were still looking fresh and green.

THE WHISTLING PILLOW.

It Filled the House With Horrors and Made Night Hideous.

Mr. John G. Rumble was a man after his own name. You could always tell when John G. was about because he was always "kicking" about something. He had dyspepsia and was troubled with insomnia. He had tried all the well known cures and yet only averaged about three hours' sleep a night. He was a queer looking character, was John G.—he was so awfully bald, with a pink, shining dome surrounded with a rim of stubby hair. He looked sallow and discontented and lean and altogether disgusted with life.

His wife was very fond of him and petted him as much as he would allow.

One day some one suggested that he get a rubber pillow. It was argued that the pillow would keep his head cool and allow him to go to sleep.

He was willing to try anything, so he bought the pillow. That night he inflated it, and as he placed his head on it he said to his wife:

"Ah, this is the thing. I'll be able to sleep with this, sure." And he actually dropped off to sleep without delay.

His wife was delighted.

An hour or two later she awoke with a thrill of horror. She felt something on her feet. She was sure it was the hand of the midnight assassin. As soon as she could get her voice she gave vent to a shriek that brought John G. on the floor with a bound.

"Murder!" she yelled. "Somebody's got me by the feet."

John G. struck a light and investigated. It was the rubber pillow.

John G. put the pillow in place and went to sleep once more.

Mrs. Rumble was just dozing off—she was still very nervous—when she heard a low, continuous whistle. She sat up and listened. She was sure it was a signal from a burglar under the bed to an accomplice down stairs. Her heart seemed to stop beating for awhile, and then she shook her husband awake and into a sitting posture. Then the whistling ceased.

"John," she whispered, "I heard a whistle in this very room. Some one is under the bed."

"I can't hear any whistle," said John crossly and sleepily and straightway dropped off to sleep again. The whistle sounded again, and she shook John once more. John got up and lit the gas and looked around the room. Then he noticed his pillow was very flat, and the whistling robber mystery was solved. The cap on the tube of the pillow had worked loose in its journey around the bed, and John's head had been pressing the wind out of it. When he arose and took away the pressure, the whistling ceased.

Mrs. Rumble's nerves had had all the rubber pillow they could stand, and John will have to go back to counting sheep if he wants to sleep, for his rubber pillow is up in the attic behind an old trunk.—Kansas City Star.

From Her Standpoint.

He—The doctor has told me to take a walk every evening for exercise, but he says I ought to have some object in view.

She—Why not think of home?—New York Herald.

WANTED—A WIFE.

"Wanted—a wife."

"And I want a husband!" thought Miss Laurella Wintergreen.

She glanced toward the mirror between the windows opposite.

Forty years old and spare, with hair grown thin on the parting and little crow's feet forming around her faded eyes! Miss Laurella shuddered as she turned away from the uncompromising reflection.

"Yes," added Miss Wintergreen to herself, "I do need a husband. I wonder how that particular paragraph in the paper happened to meet my eye? I don't believe in being bold, but what is a poor girl to do when fate has made no provision for her future?

"At all events there can be no harm in trying," thought Miss Laurella. "There are periods in a woman's life in which she must boldly take the helm of her fate in her own hands!"

Her toilet that morning was prolonged and fastidious. A black dress and a brown hat of plush, with a knot of red and brown upon it, completed her preparations for the hand to hand conflict with destiny which she was about to engage.

Nevertheless her heart throbbed with strangulating rapidity when she stood at the door of the address written down in her memorandum book.

A tall servant answered the bell. Miss Wintergreen congratulated herself that he was rich, at any event, and in reply to the man's inquiring look answered:

"I have come in reference to the—the advertisment in this morning's paper."

"Oh, the advertisement," answered the man coolly. "Please walk in, ma'am."

The door beyond opened, and a fat old lady in spectacles waddled out, breathing very hard and wearing a flushed, indignant expression.

"He thinks I'm too old," quoth this matron, looking round upon the assembled group. "I'd just like to know how old he is himself."

"Now, then, ma'am," said the man, beckoning to the lady of the widow's cap, "if you'll please walk in"—

The next minute the starched female had disappeared behind the panels of the door.

"It is very queer," Miss Laurella thought, "and yet there's something grand about it too."

There was a general stir among them when the widow came out from her audience in the presence chamber.

"This world is not governed by luck," said the widow, compressing her lips, "and I am thankful that my lot is not to be cast with one who objects to daily services and cold dinners on a Sunday."

The mother of the redheaded boys was next ushered into the presence of the mysterious advertiser.

She had, however, been absent scarcely a moment before she came out, her flounces rustling stiffly and her eyes blazing with wrath.

"A man who objects to two dear little boys about the house ain't no better than King Herod!" she exclaimed. "Come, my poor little angels, we'll go where we can be made welcome."

"Miss, you'd better go in next," said the young man, looking rather dubiously at the girls.

Miss Wintergreen rose up, giving her dress a shake and instinctively feeling to see if her hair was right, and followed her guide into a handsome apartment, where a coal fire burned on the hearth and an array of books proclaimed a literary taste on the part of its occupant. Glancing timidly up, she saw a fine looking man of about 40 standing by the mantel.

"Sit down, ma'am," he said, motioning her to a chair, and then, turning to his servant, he asked in a whisper:

"How many more of them are there, Patrick?"

"Only three, sir, barrin this one."

"Three more," he ejaculated, as if unconsciously. "I shall go crazy! I'll have to get married in self defense."

"Well, ma'am," said the gentleman, turning abruptly to Miss Wintergreen, "I suppose you want just what the rest do—an easy place and nothing to do?"

Miss Laurella, rather taken by surprise at this unexpected speech, knew not what to say, and so, very sensibly, said nothing.

"Are you a good cook?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," faltered our heroine.

"Understand the care of a house?"

"Yes, sir."

"How much do you expect a month?"

"As—as pin money, sir?"

"No—as wages."

"Pray, sir, do not deem me so mercenary."

"Then what the deuce are you here for?" abruptly demanded her interlocutor, "I want a housekeeper, and I am willing to pay her good wages, but I don't like all this beating about the bush."

"Yes, sir, but a wife"—

"Who's talking about a wife?" he shouted.

"Did not you advertise for a wife?" breathlessly questioned Miss Laurella.

"No, I didn't! Do I look like a candidate for bedlam?"

Miss Wintergreen fumbled faintly for the memorandum book in her pocket.

"Isn't this No. — Fortieth street? Didn't you"—

The gentleman snatched a newspaper from the table, and pointed to a paragraph in its columns.

"There is my advertisement. For a housekeeper."

And Miss Wintergreen saw, to her dismay, that she had penciled down the wrong address.

Miss Wintergreen swept out of the room. A housekeeper—to dare talk thus to her, who had dreamed of orange blossoms and white!

Miss Wintergreen never answered another advertisement, and she is still Miss Wintergreen.—Boston Globe.

The Crimson Rambler.

The newest thing in roses is called the Crimson Rambler. It is an importation from Japan, and florists say that not since the American Beauty rose appeared on the horizon have they seen such a novelty. The Crimson Rambler, unlike the American Beauty rose, is not confined to culture under glass. It is especially adapted for garden culture. This beautiful rose has existed perhaps for centuries in Japan, but was not discovered until 1890, by an Englishman. He was so enamored of the Crimson Rambler that he took a plant back with him to England.

The Crimson Rambler is a rampant grower and reaches to a height of from 15 to 20 feet in one season. The foliage, which is of a peculiar shade of soft green, serves as an effective background to the large clusters of deep crimson flowers, a color hitherto unknown in hardy, climbing roses. The clusters are wonderful in size, being nine inches from base to tip and seven inches across at the base, which is pyramidal in shape. They resemble in a general way the clusters which appear on the hydranges. The color is a pure crimson, without a trace of magenta.—New York World.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little suffdrer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind †

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Cottolene Cooks

Should remember to use only *two-thirds* as much Cottolene as they formerly used of lard or butter. With two-thirds the quantity they will get better results at less cost than it is possible to get with lard or butter. When Cottolene is used for frying articles that are to be immersed, a bit of bread should be dropped into it to ascertain if it is at the right heat. When the bread browns in half a minute the Cottolene is ready. Never let Cottolene get hot enough to smoke.

THAT IMPORTANT POINT: The frying pan should be cold when the Cottolene is put in. Cottolene heats to the cooking point sooner than lard. It never spatters when hot.

The Cottolene trade-marks are "*Cottolene*" and a *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath.*

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis and Chicago.

nov 6 tf tu th sa change

The McLeans Ahead.

The following is an amusing instance of the tenacity with which the highlanders hold to the honors and antiquity of their kindred.

A dispute arose between Campbell and McLean upon the never ending subject. McLean would not allow that the Campbells had any right to rank with the McLeans in antiquity, who, he insisted, were in existence as a clan from the beginning of the world. Campbell has a little more Biblical lore than his antagonist and asked him if the clan McLean lived before the flood.

"Flood! What flood?" said McLean.

"The flood that, you know, drowned all the world but Noah and his family and his flocks," said Campbell.

"Pooh, you and your flood," said McLean. "My clan was before the flood."

"I have not read in my Bible," observed Campbell, "of the name of McLean going into Noah's ark."

"Noah's ark!" retorted McLean in contempt. "Who ever heard of a McLean that had not a boat of his own?"—Household Words.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Cailloutte, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesa Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-lb Jute	@	5½
Standard	7½@	6½
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams, ℔ lb	13½@	14
Sides, ℔ lb	7½@	7½
Shoulders, ℔ lb	6 @	6½
DRY SALTED—		
Sides, ℔ lb	6½@	6
Shoulders, ℔ lb	5½@	
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX, ℔ lb	26 @	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ℔ lb	15	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	@	47½
Virginia Meal	50 @	50
COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle	@	85
CANDLES— ℔ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE— ℔ lb—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	@	10
COFFEE, ℔ lb—	27 @	28
Laguyra	20 @	23
Rio	15 @	21
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	6	6½
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS— ℔ dozen	10 @	12
FISH		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 25 @	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 00 @	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ℔ keg	3 50 @	3 75
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5 @	10
Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR— ℔ barrel—		
Low grade	@	3 00
Choice	2 75 @	3 00
Straight	3 65 @	3 75
First Patent	@	4 25
GLUE— ℔ lb—	27½@	10
GRAIN— ℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	@	50
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	@	50
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	@	50
Oats, from store	@	35
Oats, Rust Proof	@	45
Cow Peas	70 @	75
HIDES, ℔ lb—		
Green	@	6
Dry	@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	@	90
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	2 @	2½
LARD, ℔ lb—		
Northern	5½@	00
North Carolina	6 @	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	22
" in bbls	@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	@	27½
" in bbls	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	@	14
" in bbls	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	@	26
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	@	2 30
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	@	14 50
Rump	@	13 50
Prime	@	14 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10 @	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum	@	73
Liverpool	@	65
Lisbon	@	
American	@	65
on 120 ℔ Sacks	40 @	45
SHINGLES 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd	4½@	5
Standard A	@	4¾
White Ex. C	@	4¼
Extra C, Golden	4 @	4¼
C, Yellow	@	3¾
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3½@	
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	7 00 @	9 00
Mill, Prime	6 00 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	5 00 @	6 00
Common Mill	4 00 @	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00 @	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	5 @	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed	14 @	
Clear of burs	12½@	
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 28

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Steady at 35¾ cents per gallon for country and 25¼ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 20 per bbl for Strained, and $1 25 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted on Change steady at $1 10 for Hard, $1 50 for Yellow Dip and $1 60 for Virgin. Inspectors quote Hard, $1 20; Virgin and Yellow Dip, $1 60.

COTTON.—Market firm on a basis of 8¾c for Middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	6 cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	7¼ " "
Low Middling	7 15-16 " "
Middling	8¾ " "
Good Middling	9 11-16 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	883 bales
Spirits Turpentine	66 casks
Rosin	547 bbls
Tar	329 bbls
Crude Turpentine	89 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, October 28—Evening—Money on call was steady at 2@2½ last loan at 2½ and closing offered at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 5¼@6 per cent. Sterling exchange was firm; actual business in bankers' bills at 487½@487½ for sixty days and 488¼ @488½ for demand. Commercial bills 486¼@487. Government bonds firm; United States coupon fours 111¾; United States twos 97¼. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 104½; North Carolina sixes 123. Railroad bonds were steady.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet.

COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK October 28—Evening Cotton steady; middling gulf 8 15 16c; middling 8 11-16c. Sales 905 bales.

Cotton futures—market closed

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 3d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

A LADY'S TOILET

Is not complete without an ideal

COMPLEXION

POWDER.

POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

feb 4 1y

Wants.

One Cent a Word.

Advertisements under this heading —Help and Situations Wanted, For Rent, For Sale, Lost and Found, One Cent a word each insertion. But no advertisement taken for less than Twenty cents. my 26 tf

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Skinned,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

DAWN.

Low sobbing waves upon a shadowed shore,
Within the mead a scent of sleeping flowers,
A waning moon behind the hilltop towers,
And darkness darker than it was before.

Gray stretch of ocean 'neath a sky of gray,
Within the pearled east a far faint light,
A wind among the grasses on the height;
Below, the distant murmur of the bay.

Dim light that trembles o'er the somber sea,
Pale sky that flushes suddenly to rose,
Then golden bright the sun his glory shows,
And, lo, a bird is singing from the lea.
—Lydia M. Wood in Chambers' Journal.

JERSEY'S WOMAN LAWYER.

Miss Mary Philbrook Admitted to the Bar After a Long Fight.

After a fight lasting 18 months Miss Mary Philbrook of 154 Magnolia avenue, Jersey City, has succeeded in getting herself admitted to the bar of New Jersey. Miss Philbrook is the first woman to take the examination in that state, and before she could make even so much progress she had to fight the supreme court through the legislature and practically force the justices of that court to grant the required permission. The examination, though rigid, did not bother the young woman, and she passed with high honors and today is the only woman lawyer in the state of New Jersey.

Miss Philbrook is the daughter of a lawyer and has a brother who is a lawyer. She has been interested in all things pertaining to the law for years, and with the idea of studying for amusement rather than for profit she entered the office of Corporation Attorney James F. Minturn of Hoboken several years ago. In addition to her regular work she read lawbooks and studied complicated cases that came into the office until she became so thoroughly conversant with law that on the advice of her employers she decided to make application to the supreme court for admission to the bar.

She made the application at Trenton in February, 1894, and Justice Depew promptly refused to allow her to take the examination on the ground that there was no law in the state providing for the admission of women. Nothing daunted, Miss Philbrook started in single handed to fight the supreme court. If there was no law for the admission of women, she argued, there should be one, and she drew up a bill herself covering the point, which bill she succeeded in having presented to the legislature.

She spent almost all her time in Trenton working for her bill, and when the bill was turned over to a legislative committee she obtained permission to appear before the commission and argue in its favor. She did go before the committee and made a speech the result of which was that the bill went through, and then Miss Philbrook filed her application once more, and this time she was informed that she might take the examination.

The young woman began the examination on Tuesday and finished it on Wednesday afternoon. Thursday morning it was announced that she had successfully passed both the oral and written examinations, and shortly after noon she was sworn in.

Miss Philbrook is a tall, slim young woman, with black hair and sparkling black eyes. She is modest, and when a reporter saw her yesterday afternoon she was not at all eager to talk about her case.

"I understand that I am the first woman lawyer in the state of New Jersey," she said, "and I am very proud of it; but, above all things, I desire to avoid publicity. I did not go into the thing with the idea of obtaining notoriety, but simply because I believed that it was my due, having studied law conscientiously for several years. I found plenty of obstacles in the way, but having once started to get there I realized that it would never do to give up, and then, again, I thought it would be good practice removing these obstacles, and I went at it in the best way I knew how. Fortunately I was successful.

"I have not laid out any plans as yet, though I will remain in the office where I have been for some time. There I will do all the legal work I am called upon to do by my employers and shall at the same time handle as much business for myself as I can get. I am averse to doing court work and will confine myself as much as possible to office practice. If it beomes necessary at any time, however, for me to enter the courts, I shall not hesitate to do so. For the present, though, I shall probably go on in the same way that I have for the past year. One thing about my victory makes me happier than anything else, and that is that it has been my lot to open up the field of law to women in the state of New Jersey. That I regard as my greatest triumph."

Miss Philbrook takes an interest in all things pertaining to women and is a member of the State Suffrage association, which is now fighting for school suffrage in New Jersey. Her connection with woman's affairs, however, she will not discuss, as she says she has no desire to be prominent in woman's rights movements.—New York Sun.

Woman's Pay.

The bill to provide for a new distribution of the school fund so as to materially reduce the amount awarded to Philadelphia and Pittsburg and the bill to give women schoolteachers the same pay as men teachers for the same work were both strangled in the senate committee on education. Both these bills should have been discussed and voted upon on their merits. The gratification felt in Philadelphia over the defeat of the attempt to reduce the city's share of the state appropriation is widespread, but it was a shame to continue the unjust discrimination between male and female teachers. This is a relic of barbaric inequality which the state cannot longer afford to stamp with its approval. —Philadelphia Record.

Will Make a Great Showing.

The demand for space in the Woman's building at the Cotton States and International exposition has been so great that the woman's board has been compelled to ask for an appropriation for an annex. The matter has received the favorable consideration of the finance committee and will probably be approved by the executive board. The activity and the amount of labor performed by the women of this department are phenomenal, considering the means at their disposal, and the results attained so far are more than astonishing. They have stirred so much interest in most of the states that an overwhelming demand for space has been made upon the management.—New York Tribune.

Thought She Was Safe.

Judge—Your age?

Lady—Thirty years.

Judge (incredulously)—You will have some difficulty in proving that.

Lady—(excitedly)—You'll find hard to prove the contrary, as the church register which contained the entry of my name was burned in the year 1845.—Texas Siftings.

Wedded Bliss.

Friend—And you are very happy?

Bride—Very. Almost every day I hear of some other girl who would have jumped at the chance to marry my husband.—Detroit Tribune.

Pecos river, Texas, was so named by the Spaniards from its appearance, pecos meaning "freckled."

FLORENCE'S SCOPPIO DEL CARRO.

An Interesting Relic and an Annual Holy Saturday Festival.

The people of Florence like festivals. None is dearer to them than that of the Scoppio del Carro—the explosion of the chariot—which takes place on Holy Saturday every year, and which is a special feature of the city. It has a religious and patriotic character. These are the circumstances which created it:

During the first crusade, commanded by Godfrey de Bouillon, a young Florentine, Pazzino dei Pazzi, was the first to plant the Christian banner on the ramparts of Jerusalem. Godfrey rewarded his valor by conferring upon him the mural crown.

Pazzino conceived the idea of taking the tomb of Christ from the hands of the infidels and of transporting it into his own country. He soon saw that the undertaking was chimerical and in a moment of anger struck with his sword the sacred tomb, from which a fragment fell.

The Mussulmans killed the keeper of the tomb and resolved to pursue the Florentine, who fled with the precious fragment. The latter escaped by an ingenious ruse. He unshod his horse and turned its nails so that, deceived by the imprints, the Mussulmans followed the opposite road from the one which he had taken.

Pazzino arrived at Florence and gave his relic to the Church of San Biagio. Later it was placed in the Church of the Holy Apostles, which still preserves it. Every Holy Saturday the stone is used to light the sacred fire. In memory of this event and to perpetuate its influence the commune of Florence ordered from the cabinet maker Andrea a large chariot marked with an inscription explaining the decree:

"This chariot shall be led every Holy Saturday to the square of Our Lady of Flowers; it shall be drawn by four white oxen ornamented with laurel flowers and ribbons; it shall be at mass with a dove; the bird shall fire the cannon of our commune in honor of the religion of our country and of Pazzino dei Pazzi. Whoever shall injure the chariot will be punished by lashing."

The ceremony has taken place every year since the eleventh century. The chariot is a large monument, painted black, in the form of a pyramid. It is ornamented with a mural crown and wears the shields of Florence and of the Pazzi family. In the early morning a compact crowd, formed in the greater part of peasants, invades the square and the church. Women and children remain in the church. At noon the officiating clergyman sings the "Gloria In Excelsis" and sets fire to the dove. This is shaped like a piece of artillery. Women raise in the air the children that they carry in their arms, assured that if a spark of the dove fall on them they will ever be robust.

In the square the crowd waits anxiously, for a persistent legend says that the crops ill be good if the explosion is a success. The white oxen are harnessed to the chariot, which slowly takes the road to the Canto dei Pazzi. It stops in front of the Quarateri palace, which was built for the Pazzi family from the plans of Brunelleschi. The ceremony begins again, and later the chariot is returned to the special building appropriated for its care.—Paris Petit Temps.

Confederate Postage Stamps.

Persons who have kept any of the old letters they received in the south during the war might do well to look them over. The Confederate government authorized the issue and use of local postage stamps, and nearly every city in the south at one time had its own stamp. Many thousands of these were used, but so rare are they now that they bring very high prices. There is among collectors a keen demand for them, and an idea of what they will bring may be gathered from the report of a sale which occurred recently at the rooms of the Philatelist society, New York. Local Confederate stamps sold as follows: Athens, Ga., $40; four varieties of the Baton Rouge (La.) 5 cent, $41, $77 and $30 respectively; Macon, two varieties, for $63.50 and $171; Lenoir, N. C., $82, and Mobile 2 cent, black, $41.50. As time goes on these curiosities will probably increase in value. They are already beyond the reach of everybody but wealthy collectors.—Atlanta Journal.

His Weakness.

When the wife of Sir Bartle Frere had to meet him at the railway station, she took with her a servant who had never seen his master.

"You must go and look for Sir Bartle," she ordered.

"But," answered the nonplused servant, "how shall I know him?"

"Oh," said Lady Frere, "look for a tall gentleman helping somebody."

The description was sufficient for the quick witted man. He went and found Sir Bartle Frere helping an old lady out of a railway carriage and knew him at once by the description.

The Delights of Pau.

In Pau you will find a quality of softness in the atmosphere which even the greater warmth of Cannes did not supply. You will dwell most probably in one of those great and good hoteis, the Gassion or the France, which stand on the high terrace from which you look out over the rushing Gave and away on over numberless billows of foothills, rising higher and higher till they lead the eye to the shining snow peaks of the Pyrenees, culminating in the lofty isolation of the Pic du Midi. Or—there is always an alternative—for a week the whole landscape may be wrapped in haze, and you may have no visible evidence of a mountain within 1,000 miles of you.

By preference, however, let us take the more pleasing alternative. Then after the "little breakfast," which you will supplement if you are wise with something certainly not less solid than an œuf a la coque, you will stroll along the terrace westward past the famous Chateau Henri IV, whose wonderful tapestries you will reserve for the consolidation of your eyes on a weeping day, when the vent du sud has brought a curtain of rain to shroud from you the beauties of the Pyrenees.—Blackwood's Magazine.

HE GOT THE BOODLE.

And With the Assistance of His Friends Managed to Get It Home.

Talking about poker reminds me of a little game I had over in Des Moines last summer. Just as I got down stairs the door swung open and Little Dutch came sailing in.

"Say, old man," he said, "I want you to go up to the house with me. My wife has gone away, and I'm going to have a few fellows up there—penny ante, Dutch lunch, you know. Got the whole thing fixed—a case on ice, good old Swiss cheese, rye bread and all the trimmin's—and I want you to go along."

Well, I didn't do a thing but go. My friend told me on the way up that the layout had cost him about $10, but he was going to take a hand himself, and as he always played in pretty good luck he guessed he could pull out the expenses all right, and he didn't care if he came out even. After we had been at the house a little while his friends began to drop in, and finally the host, after toying with a few corks just to show us there was no ill will, pulled out the dining room table, dug up a box of tiddle-de-winks chips, split 'em up at $1 a stack, and the game was on. The host was banker, and he put all the bank's money down in his inside pocket so he could keep it separate from his winnings, and then he sailed in to pull down the $10 the layout had cost him. Well, you know how those things go. There are days when a fellow can't lay up a cent, and this was one of them.

For awhile every one was winner but the host. He was on the hog train from the first break and didn't do a thing but dig, dig, dig and sweat blood. Well, it's the same old thing in a poker game—hard luck can stay with you for hours and then turn right around and get worse, and that was the way that night. Along about 1 o'clock the mascot, who had been dallying with several of us, got tired out and went to sleep right in the lap of the meanest man in the party, and before an hour he had every dollar around the board and the whole bundle of tiddle-de-winks. The host had blown in his own money and squandered the assets of the bank. He was a defaulter and a bankrupt, and the beer was all gone. He didn't say anything—at least nothing for publication—but he looked a whole lot.

The game broke up, and here comes the funny part of the story. The Crœsus of the party, the fellow that won all the stuff, was an arrant coward and afraid to go home. He lived about a mile on the other side of town and was afraid he'd be robbed if he went home alone. He wouldn't stay out all night, and there was nothing to do but take him home. So we formed in line, and away we went. No one was in very good humor, and we plodded along, chewing the rag in silence and anon kicking ourselves, but all at once the ridiculousness of the thing struck us. We who had been "touched" were bodyguard to the robber to prevent him being held up—we were guarding our own money. We had lost our stuff, but tired and sleepy as we were we were forced to keep it company for a mile at 2 o'clock in the morning, and when we realized our position we stood on the corner and laughed until the windows rattled for two blocks around. When our friend disappeared through his door, there wasn't a cent left in the party, and the danger of a holdup was past. Our host still had the tiddle-de-winks; but, as Coin would say, they were demonetized and only worth the actual value of the ivory. He succeeded in giving them away at the first town we made next day and solemnly swore that was the last time he'd ever play poker.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Woman at the Bottom of It.

A woman was in a hurry to board a Wabash avenue cable car. At the same time a one legged man was in a hurry to leave the car. The woman collided with the man, knocked his crutch from under his arm, and he fell upon the stone pavement. After the woman had made herself secure in the seat on the car she turned and made a profuse apology. The man was in no mood to accept it. He shook his crutch before her and cursed her. The woman's face grew crimson. The conductor enjoyed the occurrence. In doing so he stepped on a man's corn. The man toppled and fell against another man, knocking off the latter's silk hat. In scrambling to catch it he fell off. He raved and swore, and the man who had knocked off the hat, being pugnacious, jumped from the car, and there was a fight. The conductor was heard to mutter, "Always a woman."—Chicago Tribune.

A Good Fencer.

Mr. Hardtack (who has just discharged Mr. Jackson)—You want a recommendation, eh? You are absolutely good for nothing. How can I conscientiously recommend you?

Mr. Jackson—Well, sah, you might jes' say dat ye tink Mr. Jackson would prove invaluable in any position—dat he's capable of fillin. —Scribner's.

The Humming Bird Flower.

Alletedo avasisia, the wonderful so called "humming bird flower" of the plains of eastern Turkey, stands unique and alone among the many specimens of floral mimicry that have been classified by modern botanists. It is a beautiful blossom of variegated hues, the total length of the entire flower being about 1 3-4 inches. As one might imagine from its name, it is an exact image of a miniature humming bird. The breast is green, the wings deep rose color, the throat yellow and the head and beak almost pure black. The only particular in which it is not a perfect bird is that the stem gives it the appearance of having but a single leg and foot.—St. Louis Republic.

The Teeth.

The teeth are the only bones of the body not protected by the periosteum. The latter is a sensitive membrane, and if the teeth were covered by it every time they touched a hard substance most exquisite pain would be occasioned.

By how much unexpected, by so much we must awake and endeavor for defense, for courage mounteth with occasion.—Shakespeare.

LOVE OR MONEY.

Poor old Charlie Sefton left the regiment when we were stationed at Delhi and went down to Bombay en route for home. He was our senior captain and the best soldier in the regiment. He was also our best bachelor, for I did not count for much, being only a doctor and small and plain and getting on for 40.

"Whatever you do don't get married," we all adjured as we bade him farewell. Then came the rumor, a week later, that he was still at Bombay, then the telegram to me to go down and serve him as best man.

I went down by the mail train and found awaiting me on the platform Charlie Sefton, who looked so very quiet and so astonishingly happy that I felt a sort of tugging sensation in the throat. Extreme happiness is always alarming.

Miss George, to whom I was duly presented, was not in the first flush of her youth. She was a girl of perhaps 27 and good looking. But there was no possible doubt of Sefton's chance of happiness. This woman had the right feeling for him.

I was old enough to feel no embarrassment in making an excuse to leave them alone together. I had no clothes fit for even the quietest wedding, and telling them so took my leave.

Miss George, it appeared, was traveling in India with friends who, it struck me, were not on a very intimate footing. They were all staying at a hotel from which the wedding was to be unobtrusively celebrated. The couple had only been engaged a week. It is the only case of love at first sight—sincere, permanent, convincing—which I have encountered.

My simple duties were duly performed. Charlie Sefton and Eleanor George were declared to be man and wife. I saw the ceremony. I heard the declaration. I appended to the entry in the register my name, which looks more at home on a death certificate. I was deadly sober, as folks are at weddings.

"She is giving up a lot of money to marry me," said Sefton after the ceremony, when he and I happened to be alone for a few minutes.

"And you are giving up a career," I reflected, mindful of many young men married.

But there are some marriages which strike one at once as inevitable. The only question is why the people concerned have not met sooner. This union was of such a description.

The bride and bridegroom went away from the church with that distressingly happy look which makes one feel uncomfortable. They were to sail for home the next day.

I journeyed slowly back to Delhi by a stopping night train, after seeing the last of their boat from the outer pier. As I stepped out of the carriage in the early morning and noted the mist rising from the Jumna two quartermasters of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Rumana tipped up a plank and precipitated the dead body of Charlie Sefton into the silvery waters of the Arabian sea. He died one day out from Bombay—of cholera. The thing left a shadow over us which lasted all that hot weather.

In due time we forgot Charlie Sefton. The surest proof of the existence of a merciful God is surely the facility with which we are permitted to forget.

Years afterward the whole story was suddenly recalled to me at a garden party in a quiet country village near Beccles, in Suffolk. I was taken to this entertainment—chiefly remarkable for the number of clergy present—as the friend of one of the guests. The house was a long low building of, I was informed, the Queen Anne period. The host was a genial old chatterbox of an admiral who concerned himself with his own affairs in his retirement and refrained from writing to the newspapers, which pastime is a special weakness of superannuated admirals. He was immensely proud of his home and seized on me, the only stranger present, to observe its beauties. From the lawn I followed the direction indicated by his shaky finger, but instead of noting the carving of a gable committed the indiscretion of looking into an open window on the first floor.

Then the tragedy of Charlie Sefton came back to my mind, for I saw the woman who had married him pinning on her hat before a glass. She did not see me.

I was still with my host when we met Mrs. Sefton face to face.

"Ah," said the old gentleman, with genuine delight, "here is my niece!"

Going forward, I held out my hand.

"How do you do, Mrs. Sefton?"

She looked at me quickly, without a glimmer of the eyelids.

"You are mistaken," she said. "I am Miss George."

And with perfect good breeding she looked toward her uncle, inviting an introduction. This the old gentleman accomplished with all the ceremony of his day, mentioning the lady's name as Miss George. It was not a sister. I was not mistaken. This was the woman whom I knew to have been a wife for the space of 48 hours. There was the evidence of an internal trouble beneath the eyes, which I remembered and now saw developed as the intervening years would have developed it.

We spoke for a few minutes on indifferent topics.

"The doctor is a great traveler," the old gentleman said. "He knows India, my dear."

"Yes," I added, "I know India."

"Ah," answered the most intrepid woman I have met, "indeed!"

Then my host hurried me off to examine a carved mantelpiece of which I have no recollection at this time. I do not think I even saw it.

"How funny," said the admiral confidentially when we were alone, "that you should have mistaken Eleanor for some one else, especially a married woman. You know, there is a little romance about her!"

"Indeed?"

"Yes, my brother left her £90,000 on condition that she married a certain man or remained single. Should she marry some one else she forfeits the money. She enjoys her life and her wealth immensely. She travels a great deal and has a house in town. I think she will remain single. The man has married some one else, you know. Interesting, eh?"

"Very," I answered.

I always try to mind my own business. —National Observer.

Opposed.

Jones-Brown—Why do you go into society?

Brown-Jones—To find a wife. And you?

Jones-Brown—To get away from one.—Life.

A Quick Transaction.

"What will you give me for this article?" asked the poet.

"Thirty days," replied the editor, who was also the mayor.—Atlanta Constitution.

MANLY VIGOR

ONCE MORE in harmony with the world, 2000 completely cured men are singing happy praises for the greatest, grandest and most wonderful cure for sexual weakness and lost vigor known to medical science. An account of this *wonderful discovery*, in book form, with references and proofs, will be sent to suffering men (sealed) *free*. Full manly vigor permanently restored. Failure impossible.

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June 8 1m

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WE ARE STILL AT THE OLD STAND No. 11 South Front street, where we would be pleased to have you call and see us whenever you are in need of a first class Hair Cut or Shave, or anything else in that line. Satisfaction guaranteed. Respectfully

H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
Experts in Barbering,
South Front St.

sept 15 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND
No. 8		No. 7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
2 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 48
4 30	Lv.. Maysville.....Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville.....Lv	9 55
5 30	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

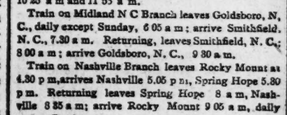
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort. Connection with Steamers at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING, General Manage

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCT. 21, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 2.48 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.45 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.40 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 a m, Weldon 12.55 a m, †Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.33 a m, Philadelphia 10.45 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 p m, Marion 6.34 p m, Florence 7.05 p m, Atkin 8.11 p m, Sumter 8.38 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.11 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.55 p m, Savannah 1.55 a m, Jacksonville 7.55 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 3.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.52 a m, Tarboro 12.30 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.08 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.13 p m, Petersburg 7.55 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.30 p m, arrive Wilson 11.08 p m, leave Wilson 6.30 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.59 a m, Magnolia 8.13 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11.50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.50 a m, Sanford 1.00 p m, Jacksonville 6.30 p m Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.14 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.45 p m, Halifax 4.05 p m; arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 a m, Greenville 8.32 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.30 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40a. m., Tarboro 10 a m returning leaves Tarboro 4 30 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m.; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 05 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 5.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 55 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11 15 a m and 4 00 p m, Lucknow 12 45 p m, and 5 00 p m; returning leave Lucknow 9 00 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Elliott 10 30 a m and 3 30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 7.10 a m, 8.15 a m, 7.35 p m, arrive Darlington 7.45 a m, 8.55 a m, 8.00 p m, Hartsville 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 9.50 p m, Gibson 5 10 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 2.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Gibson 9 40 a m, Bennettsville 11 10 a m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m, 5.45 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 6.31 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.35 a m, 5.35 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.08 p m, 11.08 p m, arrive Selma 3.58 p m, Smithfield 5.03 p m, Dunn 5.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 12.53 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.31 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.35 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.52 p m, arrive Wilson 1.30 p m, 11.28 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington ‡7 56 a m, arrives Sumter ‡9 25 a m. Leave Sumter ‡9 50 a m, arrives Pregnalls ‡6 00 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 20 a m, arrives Denmark 6 11 a m. Returning leaves Denmark 4 17 p m, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leaves Pregnalls ‡8 50 a m, arrives Sumter ‡3 30 p m. Leaves Sumter ‡6 25 a m, arrives Darlington ‡7 55 p m. ‡Daily except Sunday.

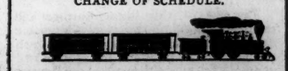
H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. my 19 tf

Wilmington Seacoast Railroad

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.



ON AND AFTER OCT. 10TH, THE TRAINS on the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad will run as follows:

Trains leave Princess street Station at 2.30 and 6.00 p. m.

Trains leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 5 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Princess Street Station at 2.30 and 6 p. m. Leave Ocean View at 10 a m and 5.00 p. m.

OSCAR GRANT, Acting Superintendent.

oct 6 tf

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Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y Co.

JOHN GILL, Supt.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT JUNE 23, 1895

SOUTH BOUND DAILY	MAIN LINE	NORTH BOUND DAILY
No. 1.		No. 2.
5 55 p m	Ar.. Wilmington ..Lve	9 05 a m
8 45 "	Lv.. Fayet

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1895

SPOTS AND FUTURES

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The *Sun* says: Cotton rose fifteen to seventeen points, then reacted and closed steady at a net rise of thirteen to fourteen points, with sales of 221,700 bales. Liverpool advanced two and a half to three points, lost one point of this and closed steady at a rise for the day of one and a half to two points; spot sales were 12,000 bales, at unchanged prices. New Orleans advanced eleven to twelve points, and then lost two to three points of the improvement. President Hector D. Lane, of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, predicts that the total crop will be less than 6,500,000 bales. In Manchester yarns were quiet but steady; cloths dull. The New Orleans receipts to-morrow are estimated at 16,000 to 19,000 bales, against 28,898 last Tuesday. The ports received 60,897 bales, against 64,073 last week and 91,923 last year. Spot cotton here advanced 1-16c, with sales of 705 bales for spinning and 200 bales on contract. New Orleans sold 4,000 bales.

To-day's features: There was a budget of bullish news and prices rose easily. Liverpool was active and higher. New Orleans was strong. Southern spot markets in some cases were higher; frost was predicted from various sections of the South. The Houston receipts were only about one-third of those on this day last year and the receipts at the ports were not only decidedly smaller than a year ago, but even a little smaller than on the same day in 1893. Money is cheap at the South and the planters are disposed to fight any decline. The bears were nervous and bulls believe that sooner or later there will be another good advance on a strictly legitimate basis—that is, on an increased demand from spinners, domestic and foreign. To-day local operators bought more or less freely. Wall Street is understood to have purchased, and quite a good many buying orders from Europe were received.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat and Corn Closed Lower—Oats Unchanged—Pork Produces Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The wheat market opened firm this morning on the drought, and soon declined on the Northwestern receipts—1,704 cars—and lower Liverpool cables. When puts were reported support enough developed to enable prices to hold steady until the close. The visible supply occasioned surprise, increasing as it did 4,287,000 bushels. December wheat opened at 60¾c, declined to 60⅛c and closing at 60¼c—⅛@⅜c under Saturday. Cash wheat was easier and ½c per bushel lower.

The principal cause of annoyance to corn shorts was partially removed by fair receipts this morning, 498 cars, 26 more than estimated, arriving. The decline in wheat also exercised a detrimental influence in corn prices. The Thomas crop report estimated the late crop at 2,400,000,000 bushels, and the *Orange Judd Farmer* placed it at 2,373,000,000 bushels. Business was still dragging, nothing interesting transpiring throughout the session. May corn opened at 29⅝c, declined to 29⅛ to 29⅛c, closing at 29⅛c—⅛ to ¼c. under Saturday. Cash corn was easy and ½c. lower.

In oats as usual there was practically nothing doing. To agree with the course of wheat and corn, prices were easier. Thomas' report made the yield on the recent crop 940,000,000 bushels. This is in excess of all previous estimates. May oats closed unchanged from Saturday. Cash oats were ⅛@¼c lower.

Provisions—The run of hogs was greater even than the free estimate given on Saturday, 50,000 arriving. Under the circumstances, prices at the yards were of course lower and responsive to the fact; product also declined. Business was still in a lifeless condition and nothing out of the ordinary was noted in the trade. The close was 5@7½c lower for January pork; 2½c lower for January lard and 2½@5c lower for January ribs

Domestic markets were quiet and easy and Liverpool was steady.

S. C. CONVENTION

Considering an Issue of Bonds to Enable Counties to Do Business on a Cash Basis.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

COLUMBIA, S. C, Oct. 28.—When the Constitutional Convention reassembled this morning it began to run through the calendar. The article on jurisprudence was passed on a third reading, including the anti-lynch law provisions, but the vote whereby the article was adopted was soon reconsidered, and the matter passed over.

The Convention then took up and was still considering when the recess came, the matter of authorizing an issue of State bonds to enable the counties of the State to do business on a cash basis. The bonds are to be floated at rates of interest not greater than 4½ per cent., and cannot be sold at less than par. The counties are to pay back the amount of the bonds to the State. The issue will be for about half a million dollars.

Jose and John B. Stansbury, for twenty-five years one of the largest oyster and fruit packers in Baltimore, Md., have made an assignment. The liabilities are about $25,000; assets small.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Spirits turpentine dull but steady at [28¾@28¾c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 65@1 70.

CHARLESTON, October 28.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c; receipts 66 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 20 @1 80; receipts 212 barrels.

SAVANNAH, October 28.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c, with sales of 10,000 casks; receipts 927 casks. Rosin quiet for pales and firm for other grades: A, B and C $1 15@1 25, D $1 25, E $1 35, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 50, I $1 70, K $1 85, M $2 15, N $2 60, window glass $3 00, water white $3 25.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,

106 Wall Street, N. Y.

RIOTING IN OHIO.

TWO MEN KILLED IN AN ATTACK ON THE JAIL AT TIFFIN.

Gov. McKinley Ordered Militia to the Scene of Trouble—The Mob Battered Down the Jail Doors, but Dispersed After Two of Their Number Had Been Shot.

TIFFIN, OHIO, October 27.—Two men were shot and killed early this morning by the guards at the Seneca county jail in this city, in resisting a mob's attempt to lynch Lee J. Martin, who killed Marshal Schultze last Wednesday night. To-night the city is practically under martial law, four military companies having been ordered out by Governor McKinley in response to requests from the sheriff of the county.

Lee J. Martin was charged with threatening to kill Ezra Smith, a neighboring farmer, near Tiffin, and when Schultze attempted to arrest him he killed the officer. The double crime aroused the indignation of the people to an unusual degree, especially in the neighborhood of Bascom, the marshal's old home.

The mob went direct to the side entrance of the jail and commenced an onslaught on the door with their sledge-hammers. They made no demand for the keys. Michael Schmidt, a powerful teamster, wielded a sledge, and the door was broken into splinters in a short time. A wild rush was made and the hallway was filled with excited men.

Sheriff Van Nest and three men stood in the opposite end. The sheriff appealed to them several times, asking them to disperse. The mob responded by breaking the locks of the sheet-iron door leading into the corridor. This left only a heavy grating between the mob and the cells.

Then it was that the guards who were in the corridor began to fire. At first they shot over the heads of the attacking party. The rioters swore they would kill every person in the jail, and, to show their purpose, began firing at the guards. The guards then fired direct at the rioters.

Henry Mutschler, the first man killed, was the one who carried the rope. He was shot through the left temple, the ball coming out on the right side, and he died instantly.

Christopher Maiz next received a bullet through his heart. He was also picked up dead.

The action of the guards awed the would-be lynchers and they left the place, cursing and wilder than ever.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, October 28.—Lee Martin, the murderer of Marshal Shultze, of Tiffin, is safe in the county jail here. He arrived last night in company with Sheriff Shlessman, of Sandusky county, and a deputy from Seneca county. After the exciting and tragic events of Saturday night at Tiffin, it was decided to be unsafe to allow the prisoner to remain in the jail there and he was taken to Fremont, being smuggled out of the jail by a rear door. After he had been jailed there a mob of five hundred persons assembled and threatened to storm the jail. After consulting Judge Greene, of Fremont, Sheriff Shlessman was directed to bring the prisoner to Sandusky. A number of persons had driven over to Fremont from Tiffin and there was a mob on the platform at the depot when Martin was placed aboard an eastbound train. The mob was angry and threatening but made no attempt to get the prisoner. Martin was taken safely to Norwalk and thence to the jail here. Later in the evening about one hundred militiamen arrived in box cars attached to a freight train on the Big Four road, but upon learning that there was no disturbance here they returned to Tiffin.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Oct. 28.—Gov. McKinley received the following message from Adjutant General Howe this morning:

"The night passed without demonstration. The guard has been withdrawn from around the court house and placed about the jail only. Court convened this morning and brought many people to the county seat. The sheriff thinks that if Monday night passes without any outbreak, the trouble will be over. I will keep you advised. Signed, James C. Howe, Adjutant General."

Upon the receipt of this message, the Governor left at once to fill his campaign engagement at Upper Sandusky.

Later, a dispatch was received from Gen. Howe stating that a council of municipal, county and military officials had been held and it was decided that it would be best to have the military remain over to-night. The grand jury meets to-morrow to inquire into the case, and the funerals of the men killed also occur to-morrow morning, when there will be danger of an outbreak. No trouble is anticipated until then.

ARMENIANS MASSACRED.

More Outrages by Turks—Young Women and Men Burned Alive—Several Hundred Christians Killed.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—Private advices from an Armenian source report the occurrence of a terrible massacre near Baiburt, on the road between Erzeroum and Trebizond. These reports allege that five hundred Musselman Laises, armed with Henry-Martini rifles and supported by the Turkish inhabitants, made an unprovoked attack upon the Armenian inhabitants of several villages, and it is further alleged that a number of young men and women were burned alive at stakes and that many women were outraged and horribly mutilated. After the churches had been desecrated the Musselman mob pillaged the villages and stole all the cattle and other property of value they could carry off. It is stated upon the same authority that over 150 Armenians were killed. The inhabitants of these villages had made application beforehand to the Governor of Baiburt for protection against the raids of the Musselmans, but the Governor sent only three gendarmes, who did not arrive until the murder and pillage were over. It is said that the names of the ringleaders in this outrage are known to the authorities.

The news of this latest outrage has made a painful impression in diplomatic circles and is regarded as affording fresh evidence of the necessity for prompt and energetic action on the part of the Powers to prevent further outrages by the swift punishment of those found guilty.

Later Armenian advices from Erzingjan estimate that several hundred Armenians were killed in the recent disturbances there. The Turkish version speaks of fifty having been killed.

A dispatch from Trebizond says it is reported that Turks have attacked the Armenians in the mountains of Gumush Dagh, near that city.

The reports that fresh disturbance have taken place at Moosh are untrue.

DURHAM FIRE BUGS.

An Alleged Conspiracy to Burn Discovered.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 28.—A. A. Latta, employed at T. H. Martin's tobacco prize house at Durham, is under arrest there charged with setting fire to that building, and also the dwelling of Moses Irvin, who testified that there was a conspiracy to burn, and that Latta told him he was offered $250 by the owner to burn the prize house. The arrest created much excitement. Arson is a capital crime in North Carolina.

VIRGINIA'S UNIVERSITY

VISITED BY FIRE WHICH CAUSED HEAVY LOSS.

Many Valuable Articles Destroyed—Damage Estimated at $100,000—Insurance $25,000—Work of Restoration to Begin at Once.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Oct. 27.—At 10.30 this morning the main building of the University of Virginia was found to be on fire. The alarm was responded to by the University Fire Company and also by the Charlottesville Company, but it was impossible to get water on the building as the pressure was insufficient. The fire was in the southwest corner of the public hall, near the copy of Raphael's painting of the School of Athens.

Futile efforts to extinguish it were made, but from the beginning it seemed certain that what was known as the annex, that is the public hall and the lecture-rooms of the professors of law, engineering, modern languages, physics, &c., would be a total loss. Efforts were directed toward saving the library, which occupied the rotunda, and the lecture-rooms beneath, and to this end an attempt was made to remove with dynamite the covered gallery or porch which connected the annex with the rotunda in which these rooms were situated.

The large columns supporting the roof of this porch were blown out, but without the desired result. Efforts were then made to destroy with dynamite cartridges the roof itself, but this was without good result and the flames travelled along it to to the rotunda. In the meantime much of the valuable contents of the library, books, portraits and statuary had been removed, ladies assisting materially in this work.

The figure in marble of Jefferson, by Galt, was saved, as was the bust of the late Professor Minor, which was unveiled last spring with imposing ceremonies. Much of the valuable outfit of the department of physics was saved. It looked at one time as if the fire would reach the pavilions and dormitories which flank the lawns. These are directly connected with the main building on the one hand by the old chapel and on the other by the students' reading room. The chapel and reading room were blown up with dynamite and powder in order to stop the progress of the fire toward the residential buildings. Here the fire was arrested.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, October 28.—The faculty of the University of Virginia has appointed a building committee consisting of Prof. W. H. Echols, Noah K. Davis, J. W. Malet, F. H. Smith and W. D. Dabney. It met this afternoon and determined to rebuild the rotunda as soon as possible. An architect will be employed at once to examine the walls of this part of the structure and see if there is strength enough to warrant their use again. The committee will also look into the cost of restoration. Some doubt is expressed as to whether the annex will be rebuilt after the old plan, which was not approved as an admirable example of architecture, but it is undeniable that there is a strong sentiment in favor of restoration with all the old features included. Just what the loss is, is still a matter of guessing. The most conservative and reasonable estimate places it at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Lectures went on to-day as if nothing had happened, and the work of the session will really not be interrupted. The literary society hall, the museum and the professors' halls were used as lecture rooms.

While several persons were overcome by heat during the fire, no serious results followed to any one but Mr. Lloyd Williams, a student in the medical department, who it is feared inhaled the flames, and his condition is regarded as rather grave.

Telegrams from alumni in all sections of the country have been received tendering aid.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Executive Committee of the Washington Alumni of the University of Virginia held a meeting this afternoon and took under consideration the subject of a restoration of the burned buildings of their alma mater.

Many prominent citizens of this district are members of the Alumni Association and with the idea of having a very general expression of views, the Executive Committee have secured Willard's Hall, where on Sunday night next a meeting will be held in furtherance of the proposition to restore to their original style and proportions the destroyed portions of the building. Here the fire was arrested.

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CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS.

Warrants Issued for the Arrest of Fitzsimmons—Gov. Clarke Determined to Prevent a Fight in Arkansas.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 28.—Attorney General Kinsworthy this morning filed an affidavit in Judge Martin's Court reciting the facts connected with the proposed journey of Fitzsimmons from Corpus Christi to Hot Springs with the avowed intention of fighting Corbett, and praying that a warrant be issued compelling Fitzsimmons and Martin Julian to enter surety to keep the peace. Judge Martin immediately issued warrants for the arrest of Fitzsimmons and Julian, and placed them in the hands of Sheriff Booker.

Attorney General Kinsworthy acted under orders of Gov. Clarke when he filed the affidavit. It has come to the Governor's ears that arrangements are being made to have Corbett and Fitzsimmons meet in secret at Hot Springs. The Governor has decided on a plan, and if it is carried out Corbett and Fitzsimmons will not even have a chance of seeing each other in Arkansas. The Governor will send officers to Texarkana to-night with warrants for Fitzsimmons and Julian, which will be served as soon as the much-talked of gentlemen get on Arkansas soil.

Attorney General Kinsworthy left at 10 o'clock this morning for Hot Springs and will report to the Governor on the situation. Just before leaving Gov. Clarke instructed him to tell Judge Duffie not to be alarmed; to stop the fight under any circumstances; that if necessary the entire militia would be called out to prevent a meeting between the pugilists. Gov. Clarke is being posted on the movements of Fitzsimmons and his manager by the authorities at Corpus Christi, Texas, where Fitzsimmons has been training.

The Hot Springs Railroad continues to put in additional switches and is making other improvements for handling the large crowd which will attend the fight. Yesterday morning a force of twenty-eight men was sent to Malvern by the Western Union Telegraph Company and additional wires are being put up between Malvern and Hot Springs for the purpose of handling reports of the prize fight.

Destructive forest fires are raging on the Blue Ridge mountains in Virginia. The long drought has made the extensive timber lands in that region very dry and thousands of acres are burning, and unless rain soon falls untold damage will be done.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SPANIARDS INDIGNANT

At the Celebration in the United States of the Anniversary of the First Revolution in Cuba.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, FLA., Oct. 28.—The recent celebration in the United States of the anniversary of the first revolution in Cuba has caused great indignation among the Spaniards. They hold that the celebration was a gross insult to Spain, and that the United States should be forced to apologize. The Spanish organ of Havana, *La Union Constitutional*, is especially bitter in its comments, and these comments are significant, inasmuch as they are inspired by the Spanish Government. The last issue of *La Union Constitutional* contains the following regarding the celebration:

"From different sources we have received particulars of the scandalous proceedings that took place in the city of New York on the anniversary of the uprising in Yara, 1868.

"The 10th of October, 1895, will be remembered in the future, if we are correctly informed, as a time when a grave fault was committed by the Yankees and their government.

"No respectable nation is permitted to authorize or take part in acts or manifestations that signify an affront to a friendly power, much less so when it refers to the Spanish nation, the discoverer of these countries, and is entitled at least to the gratitude of society, whatever be their origin, in this hemisphere.

"If the Yankees are under the impression that owing to the apparent prostration that our nation seems to be under they can scare us with their millions of dollars and their millions of inhabitants, they are mistaken. The Spanish nation is forever the same. She astonished the world with wonderful deeds that she knew how to accomplish during the conquest of this continent, and again has astonished the world recently by transferring in an incredible short time, and without any help 70,000 Spaniards, furnishing at the same time all the millions in money required to destroy and annihilate her ungrateful children, who are traitors to their blood and their country.

"If the Yankees are obstinate and still persist in their provocations, the Yankees will find out that it is dangerous to harass a nation that has a history written with the blood of thousands of heroes, who left nothing to their children but the glories of their race and the immortal name of their heroic country. There is not a Spaniard who is not ready at any moment to give up his life and sacrifice his belongings for Spain. There is not a Spaniard who is not disposed to chastise an affront, whatever be the distance that separates the offender, nor stopping to count the forces of the enemy.

"On the 10th of this month, the Yankee flag and the flag of the Cuban rebels fastened together were displayed through the streets of New York. On the 10th of this month, in the presence of and with rejoicing and sanctioned by the American authorities, public meetings were held against the sovereignty of Spain in that country. Taking part in these public hostilities were American citizens, many of whom ignorant as orators, substituted this fault by distributing among the Cuban sympathisers funds in checks of $100 for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition to be forwarded to the rebels in Cuba.

"The *La Union Constitutional* protests against these alleged acts that have taken place with the aid and consent of the Yankee Government, and which constitutes an offence to the Spanish nation, and demands that our Government, after having proved the aforesaid acts, proceed to act with the energy that the magnitude of the outrage calls for, and with the briefness that the honor of our flag exacts."

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The Russio-Chinese Treaty—The French Ministry Resigns.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Foreign officers con firm the statement made by the *Graphic* to-day that the recent dispatch from Hong Kong to the *Times* telling of the conclusion of a Russio-Chinese treaty in no respect resembles the actual facts and clinches this by adding that the *Times* dispatch is absolutely without foundation.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Ribot Ministry has been overthrown by an adverse vote on M. Rouanet's interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies, condemning the Government's course in regard to the Southern railway scandals.

The excitement caused by the overthrow of the Government was all the more intense, as the defeat of the Cabinet was, practically speaking, totally unexpected. The opinion expressed in the *Gaulois* that it was possible that the Ministry would be driven out of office on M. Rouanet's interpellation in rowise voiced the general view, and in political circles scarcely a doubt was entertained that the Government would be successful in securing from the Chamber a vote of confidence. The result of the vote came as a bolt from the blue sky, even to many of those who were adverse to the Cabinet. The Government was defeated by a vote of 310 to 211. After the adverse vote the Ministers filed out of the chamber to carry their resignations to President Faure at the Elysee. Great excitement prevails in the city. Deputy Ronanet's motion, which was adopted and caused the overthrow of the Ministry, was as follows:

The Chamber of Deputies, considering that it is proper to interdict its members from taking part in the operations of financial syndicates, is resolved to throw complete light on the affairs of the Southern railways, and invites the Minister of Justice to fulfill all his responsibilities.

IN THE PENITENTIARY.

John M. Benson, the Defaulting Treasurer of Bladen County.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

RALEIGH, October 28.—John M. Benson, the defaulting treasurer of Bladen county, was placed to-day in the penitentiary to serve three years. The crime was committed three years ago, the amount embezzled being $46,000. Benson was put in jail but just before the date set for trial he was liberated by a mob of his friends. For eighteen months he remained away, then reappeared and was again placed in jail. Threats were made last Saturday that he would be taken from the custody of the sheriff while on the way to the penitentiary and the Judge ordered extra guards to accompany the sheriff. No attempt was made.

At the Adelphia, the leading hotel at Huntington, W. Va., yesterday, fifteen of the guests began to manifest signs of poisoning and since then about half the medical fraternity have been engaged in attending to the wants of the suffering. Eating canned goods was the cause of the trouble. All but one man, who is in a critical condition, are out of danger.

The 218th anniversary of the landing of William Penn was celebrated with appropriate exercises by the 180,000 public school pupils of Philadelphia yesterday.

That Joyful Feeling

With the exhilirating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well informed.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

National Educational Congress—President Andrews' Paper Causes a Sensation—Daughters of the Confederacy.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, Oct. 28.—A paper was read from President Andrews, of Brown's University, at to-day's National Educational Congress, which caused a sensation. President Andrews was not present, and his paper was read by Prof. Slaton, of Atlanta. The audience thought that Prof. Andrews took a pessimistic view of American citizenship. He held that the lowest type of population will sink much lower—to the level of the Chinese—if something is not done to elevate it. He approved combinations of labor to increase wages, saying that those employers who could not pay the increase would have to quit business and leave it to those who could pay more. He advocated compulsory education between the ages of two and a half and sixteen, beginning with the kindergarten and keeping the children in school ten months in the year. He favored a non-sectarian system of universal education. Such churches as desire, said he, could have their chapels and priests adjacent to the schools and instruct any pupils going and coming whose parents desired their spiritual welfare looked after.

Dr. Harris, of the U. S. Commission, criticized the paper of President Andrews, and declared that the rich are getting more numerous, absorbing the middle class and the poor are coming up in the scale, receiving better wages and acquiring more intelligence.

President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, proposed a message of sympathy to the faculty and trustees of the University of Virginia for the loss by fire.

The Daughters of the Confederacy will meet here November 9th, and the convention called for Nashville will assemble here. Arrangements for the assembly are being made by the Atlanta chapter.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ **Notices For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.**

Men and women to make big money with the Practical Plating Dynamo. Is the electrical machine used in the great plating factories. $65.00 to $85.00 a week made easy. Plates everything. No experience; big profits. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. oct 29 tf

Found—A moule colored Rabbit. Owner can recover same by applying to Jno. Corner, colored. His whereabouts can be obtained by applying at the STAR office. oct 29 1t

Crackers and Cakes, wholesale and retail. Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Kerosene Oil, all at lowest prices. Cutter Tobacco I keep always on hand. The people who have used it don't want any other. Neill McKinnon, Commission Merchant, No. 3 South Water street. c21

For Sale—Two-story residence near Third street, for something less than $3,000. W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public. oct 24 1w

Photographs—The finest possible Photographs at low rates, $1.00 per dozen up. A fine line of Photo Frames from 15c up. U. C. Ellis, Photographer, 114 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. oct 3 tf

Electrical Bicycle Bells applied to Bicycles by Howard & King, No. 101 Front and Market streets. sep 21 tf

Beer on draught and any drink known to American or French Saloonists. Free lunch from eleven a. m. until one o'clock and from five to seven o'clock p. m., at A. P. Levy's French Cafe, Princess street. sep 5 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON Intelligence Bureau, Wilmington, N. C. Still in the lead for servants. Want one girl, White, German preferred, who will work for $8 per month, where she will have a home. R. B. Reardon, Prop. jy 7 tf

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, F. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

1 3-4 lb., 2 lb. and 2 1-4 lb.

Bagging.

New Arrow Ties,

August and September

DELIVERY AT LOWEST PRICES

Get our prices before buying.

WORTH & WORTH.

Wholesale Grocers.

july 27 tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER,

Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr.,

vs.

Emanuel Haggett et al,

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court obtained in the above cause, the undersigned commissioner will expose for sale at the Court House door of New Hanover County, to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, at 12 o'clock m., on 9th day of November, 1895, the following described real estate situate in the city of Wilmington, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northern line of Campbell street 66 feet west of the western line of Sixth street, runs thence northwardly parallel with Sixth street 330 feet, thence westwardly parallel with Campbell street 66 feet, thence south parallel with Sixth street 330 feet to Campbell street, thence east 66 feet to the beginning, the same being parts of lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Block No. 250, according to the official plan of the city of Wilmington, N. C.

GEO. H. HOWELL,
Commissioner.

oct 10 t s

FALL

OPENING

— AT —

A. D. BROWN'S,

No. 25 North Front St.,

MONDAY

NIGHT.

Doors Open at 8.30.

We Expect Every Lady

IN THE CITY TO IN-

SPECT OUR

Immense Stock

— OF —

Dry Goods

oct 27 tf

Mullets.

100 Barrels September Mullets,

Packed in 100 lb. Northern barrels.

FOR SALE LOW.

Write for quotations.

Large Stock of Tobacco and Cigars at Close Figures.

SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.,

sep 22 tf 12 Market St.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Heliotrope, Pansy, Mignonette, Sweet Pea, Lavender, Oriental Poppy, Sweet Rocket and many others.

Also, Tulip Bulbs, Black Callas, African Callas, Easter Lillies, &c.

Plant Fertilizer, Clipping Scissors, French Watering Pots, Hanging Shells, Baskets, &c.

We make a specialty of orders for any kind of Flower Seeds, Plants, Garden Utensils, &c.

Bunting's Pharmacy,

Y. M. C. A. Building,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

oct 27 tf

New Catch MULLETS.

Put Up in Nice New Packages.

Send in your orders.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets

sep 6 D&W tf

--$9.25--

Will Buy An Overcoat

Sold elsewhere at $13.50 and $15.00.

Latest style, velvet collar, in blacks and blues.

$8.50 all Wool Overcoats $5.50.
Pants worth $4 for $2.75.
The best custom made Pants $3.98.
Men's all Wool black Cheviot Suits $4.75.
$8 and $10 Business Suits $5.50.
All Wool Boys' $7.50 Suits.

Children's Suits.

New lot just received.
Blue, black and brown $3.00 Suits $1.98.
Splendid $2 Suit for $1.39.

Carpets, Mattings and Rugs.

All Wool 3-Ply Ingrain Carpet 60c.
English Carpet for Halls and Offices 45c.
New lot Brussell Rugs 98c, worth double.
A splendid Matting for 10c yard.
Best 35c cotton warp Matting 24c.
Curtain Poles, complete, 18c.
Window Shades on Springs 15c.
40c Dado Shades 25c.
'Phone 118.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Next Fourth Street Bridge.

Car fare paid on all purchases over $2.

oct 27 tf

For Sale!

—AND—

GENT'S Furnishing Goods

BUSINESS, STORE, FIXTURES, &c.,

including good will of stand.

Store situated on the northeast corner of Front and Market street.

For particulars apply in person or address P. O. Box 299. oct 13 tf

Millinery! Millinery!

Why not buy your Hats and Trimmings from us? You know we have decidedly the largest stock of Millinery of any store in the city. Let us talk about prices. That is the way we expect your sympathy. We have the Plain Straw Sailor Hat at 10c; the High Crown Hat at 25c; banded Union, Milan, high or low crown, Sailor at 50c; Felt shapes, in good styles at 25c; in Nice Flats at 39c; French Felts at 75, 89c, $1.00 and 1.25 each, in shapes and flats; in Chenille Hats, all styles, the very prettiest hat in the city, at $2.50; Fine Velvet Hats, trimmed at $2.75, 3.25 and 4.00, up to $6.00 and 9.00 each; Children's Fancy Shapes at 39 and 50c; Children's School Straw Hats at 50c; Ready Trimmed Silk Baby Caps, the very prettiest stock in the State, from 25, 35 and 50c up to 98c; the Little Round Cap with tassel in red and blue at 25c; Feathers, Plumes, Wings, Birds and Aigrettes, all shades at 10c a bunch; some of the Finest Princes Feathers made at 89c each—others would ask $1.50 each; Buckles, Pins, Jets, and in fact we carry the best selection, more stylish, lower prices and better quality than any other Millinery house in the State.

Capes and Cloaks.

And Children's and Infant's Wraps. The Children's Cloak, from 3 to 6 years at $1.25 to 3.00; Capes at $1.40, 2.00, 2.65 and 3.00 up to $25.00. We are headquarters for Cloaks, Wraps and Millinery.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store, at 113 North Front street, opposite the Orton House.

oct 27 tf

YOU!

We Are Talking to You!

You have probably noticed our untiring efforts to gain your trade. Considering the large number of customers which we have managed to draw our way, we might, possibly, worry along without you. But we WANT YOUR TRADE. We are "rounding up" some contracts made months ago, for certain

SHOES

Which we managed by a "close rub" to get at old prices. True, we are paying the Full Rise on some grades, because we can't get them from manufacturers without doing so. But believing our section ill-prepared to pay the full advance, we are trying to equalize things by Dividing Our Advantages with our patrons, whom we cordially thank for past favors, and ask (also the public in general) to continue to call on us for Bargains in all kinds of Foot Wear.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

oct 13 tf Successors to H. C. Evans, 115 Princess St

STOP LYING

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